

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1920

VOL. XII, NO. 36

LABOR CANDIDATE IN GREAT BRITAIN DEFEATS COALITION

By-Election in Spen Valley, Yorkshire, Is Won by Tom Myers—Result Declared to Be a Shattering Blow to Liberalism

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The by-election in Spen Valley, Yorkshire, has been won by Tom Myers for Labor. The figures are as follows: Mr. Myers, Labor, 11,962; Sir John Simon, Independent Liberal, 10,244; Col. Bryan Fairfax, Coalition Liberal, 8134.

The general election figures were: Sir Thomas Whittaker, Coalition Liberal, 10,664; Mr. Myers, Labor, 7508. In the present election over 30,000 electors voted out of a registered electorate of 38,000.

Mr. Myers claims that the result is a shattering blow to Liberalism and a victory for the issues of the mines' nationalization, democratization of education, and capital levy, which were his main planks.

The result is recognized as a serious reverse for Coalition, following upon the enormous Labor votes at Bromley and St. Albans, formerly regarded as "safe" Unionist seats.

The reverse is especially serious in view of the Coalition move in running a Coalition Liberal after the local Liberal executive had selected an independent Liberal as its candidate.

A striking feature of the last three by-elections is that Labor secured 30,947 of the total votes cast, Coalition secured 28,903, and independent Liberalism 12,718.

Obviously Coalition is up against the difficulties which naturally face coalitions in the country, as compared with Parliament. Despite the Prime Minister's rally at Manchester, the local Liberal executives are said to be drifting away from Coalition, especially in the north. Meantime, the by-election results prove that not only are many Liberals voting Labor but that the latter is being conspicuously successful in its bid for middle-class support.

HOPEFUL PICTURE OF SITUATION IN BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Winston Churchill, the British Secretary of State for War, speaking at Sunderland yesterday, drew a hopeful picture of the situation at home, but a very gloomy picture of the position abroad. No one could tell, he said, what would emerge from Russia, but it would be something very menacing to civilization and especially to the British Empire. New forces were springing up in Asia Minor and if Russian Bolshevism and Turkish Muhammadanism should join hands, the situation for Great Britain would be grave.

If Germany were to collapse a serious situation would arise in Europe, and care must be exercised not to push Germany too far. The present German Government had, on the whole, during the past year, met fairly and honestly the conditions demanded by the Allies. They must see that a combination between the former Kaiser's militarism and Bolshevism in Germany did not occur.

As to trading with Germany, he said, France and the United States were taking all steps to do so and Britain should not be asked to stand aside.

PLANS TO EXTEND BRITISH COMMERCE

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LONDON, England (Sunday)—Sir Hamar Greenwood, chief of the Department of Overseas Trade, has expressed himself in favor of a friendly commercial invasion of the United States declaring that the British export trade to the United States is only restricted by the limitations of British productive capacity.

Sir Hamar's department is undertaking a big campaign for the expansion of British trade, including a great industrial fair from February 23 to March 5 at the Crystal Palace in London, and other trade shows in the provinces, to be followed by touring exhibitions in the dominions and elsewhere abroad and by the establishment of show rooms on the continent and elsewhere.

These activities represent a systematic effort to bring together British manufacturers and foreign buyers.

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GERMAN PLANS FOR DEVELOPING TRADE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday)—A worldwide campaign, having as its object the development of German export trade, has been organized by the Society of German Engineers. With this end in view also, a newspaper will be published in four languages shortly and every effort will be made to circulate it abroad. Another move for the same purpose is the establishment of public agencies in foreign capitals, from which commercial propaganda may be sent out.

The French paper, the "Vie Technique et Industrielle," proposes to organize a counter-attack to this publicity campaign in all the allied countries and to ask for the support of the allied press.

PACKER MEASURES WILL BE PRESSED

Need Seen for Regulation, Despite Agreement With Government—Basil M. Manly Thinks Industry Has Saved Much

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A. J. Gronna (R.), Senator from North Dakota and chairman of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, has issued a call for the committee to meet today to consider the Kendrick-Kenyon bills for the regulation of the meat packing business, with a view to making an early report on them to the Senate.

Representatives of the packers who, a few weeks ago, waived their right to be heard again, in view of the pending agreement with the Department of Justice, probably will be heard before action is taken.

While John B. Kendrick (D.), Senator from Wyoming, and William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, voiced their approval of concessions made by the packers, they said that their opinion legislation would be needed still to regulate this enormous and ramifying business.

During the holiday season, the agreement has been reviewed as it now stands, and practically a new bill has been drafted and will be taken up by the committee.

While the senators who have made a study of the packers, make no accusations, they are not of opinion that the compromise absolves them from the duty of obtaining such constructive legislation as may further protect the interests of the consumers.

Basil M. Manly, formerly of the War Labor Board, says that the packers are willing to dispose of their stock-yard holdings and part of their distributing system and to give up their traffic in the smaller articles of daily diet, but retain their monopoly in meats and their rapidly growing monopoly in butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, lard, soap, glue, and rendering companies.

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SENATORS WISH TO BREAK DEADLOCK

King Program of Reservations Now to Be Offered Differs Radically From the Lodge Position Regarding Article X

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—When the Senate convenes today in regular session, the members of the opposing factions in the Treaty fight will receive renewed impetus, and it is expected that a final effort will be made to reach an agreement that will bring about ratification. William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, will submit to the rank and file of the Administration forces the program of reservations prepared by Senator King follows the Lodge program and includes 14 reservations.

On the whole, the program is expected to meet with the approval of a majority of the Administration senators, but several of the reservations reported by Senator King are not at all acceptable, even to the "moderates" in the Senate until a formal agreement has been reached in closed room conferences. The list of reservations prepared by Senator King follows the Lodge program and includes 14 reservations.

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PRIME MINISTERS' MESSAGE PUBLISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A striking message from the Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth to their fellow citizens was published yesterday. Signed by Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Robert Borden, of Canada, W. M. Hughes, of Australia, Gen. Louis Botha, of the Union of South Africa, W. F. Massey, of New Zealand, and R. A. Squires, of Newfoundland, the message declares that "neither education, science, diplomacy nor commercial prosperity, when allied with the belief in material force as the ultimate power, are real foundations for the ordered development of the world's life."

Even the hope that lies in the League of Nations, the message declares, depends on the peoples concerned having the sense of good will and that "rests on spiritual forces, the hope of a brotherhood of humanity reposes on the deeper spiritual fact of the fatherhood of God."

The message is issued through the national laymen's missionary movement and is countersigned by Sir Robert Williams, Viscount Bryce and Sir Albert Spicer.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON POLICE BARRACKS

Three Hours' Fighting at Carrigaholt, County Cork, Reported—Raider Clear Off With Rifles, Munitions and Money

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—A determined Sinn Fein attack on the police barracks at Carrigaholt, County Cork, last night, is reported, one end of the barracks being eventually blown up with bombs. One report states that this occurred after three hours' fighting and that the attackers then captured the barracks, handcuffed the police and cleared off with rifles, ammunition, accoutrements and money.

Further Details of Limerick Raid

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—About £2000 appears to have been the value of the cash, postage stamps, and postal orders secured by the gang who raided the Limerick Post Office, according to fuller reports. It is stated that there were several thousand pounds in cash in the safes, which the raiders did not secure, and their haul of postal orders is valueless, unless they also secured a date stamp. While there is no proof, there is a natural tendency to ascribe the operation to Sinn Fein.

While there is a wide gap between the contesting factions, the situation is hopeful in that more than two-thirds of the Senate are determined to break the deadlock. The pressure from the country and the demand for swift action is increasing daily, and senators on both sides are beginning to admit that nothing but partisan politics is keeping them apart.

A conference of Administration senators called to meet at the home of Hoke Smith (D.), Senator from Georgia, yesterday, was postponed until more senators had arrived in Washington. It was regarded as significant that Senator Hitchcock was not included in the list of senators to take part, and the exclusion, it is believed, carried the intimation that the move was engineered by that element in the Democratic ranks which is inclined to believe that the acceptance of the Lodge program is preferable to further delay, which is inevitable if Senator Hitchcock insists on "substantial changes."

Senator Lodge's Control

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Speakers at a mass meeting of about 3000 members of the Protestant Friends of Ireland, held in Symphony Hall last evening, charged that the Coote mission from Ulster, in this country, does not represent Irish Protestantism at all, but only certain big industrial interests; that the Coote mission had refused to meet representatives of the Protestant Friends of Ireland in debate, and that it had refused to exhibit credentials from any reputable church in Ulster, the inference being that they had no such credentials to exhibit.

Coote Mission Attacked

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PRICES FOR SUGAR CROP IN JAMAICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—The position regarding the local sugar crop and supplies to the local market is exciting discussion and some protests among the sugar planters, who declare that they have a grievance against the Food Controller. What the Food Controller has done with the present crop is to order that 8 per cent of it be kept in the island for local consumption, and that it be sold at these prices: The producer or planter to sell at £2710s a ton; the merchant at £30 16s. a ton; the retailer to sell in Kingston at a rate of £35 a ton. A middle man comes in between the merchant and the retailer.

In 1917-18 the Food Controller retained a per cent of the crops for local use. For the crop of 1920 the Food Controller is fixing a price £4 a ton less than that of last year.

BRITISH MOLDERS' STRIKE IS SETTLED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A strike of Pay Are Also Arranged for the Railways—Rate Determined Is the Pre-War Weekly Rate Plus 38

destruction and crushing of the capitalist system of the whole world. The dictatorship of the proletariat must be the occasion for the immediate expropriation of capital and the elimination of the private right of owning the means of production, through making them common property."

DICTATORSHIP IS CLASS RULE

The dictatorship of the proletariat is class rule of a minority, the memorandum declares. Only recently have peasants been admitted to share in the government with urban proletarians, it is asserted.

The extraordinary commissions represent legal terror, an instrument in the class war which is a fundamental principle of the Bolshevik doctrine," the memorandum asserts. "Of course it is also bad to mass terror, which is carried on through all agencies of the government. The following general incitement to terror was telegraphed broadcast in Soviet Russia on September 2, 1918:

"Murder of Volodarsky and Urutsky, attempt on Lenin and shooting of masses of our comrades in Finland, Ukraine, the Don and Tzeczo-Slovakia, continual discovery of conspiracies in our rear, open acknowledgement of Right Social Revolutionary Party and other counter-revolutionary rascals of their part in these conspiracies, together with the insignificant extent of serious repressions and mass shooting of White Guards and bourgeoisie on the part of the soviets, all these things show that notwithstanding frequent pronouncements urging mass terror against the Socialist Revolutionaries, White Guards and bourgeoisie, no real terror exists. Such a situation should decidedly be stopped. End should be put to weakness and softness. All Right Socialist-Revolutionaries known to local soviets should be arrested immediately. Numerous hostages should be taken from the bourgeoisie and other classes. At the slightest attempt to resist or the slightest movement among the White Guards, mass shooting should be applied at once. Initiative in this matter rests especially with the local executive committees."

ECONOMIC SITUATION

The memorandum declares that the economic collapse of Soviet Russia is admitted by the Bolsheviks themselves, but adds: "The Bolsheviks, however, blame the incompetence of the old Tsarist régime, and of the Lvov and Kerensky governments, and economic isolation or blockade for the desperate situation to which they have brought Russia. Some of these factors have indeed contributed to the breakdown of the economic life of the country. But Bolshevik theories and methods have unquestionably been the main cause of the chaos one finds in Soviet Russia after two years of the Bolshevik régime."

PARIS AERONAUTICAL EXHIBITION CLOSES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Today is the last day of the aeronautical exhibition which has been held in the Grand Palais and which closes after three weeks of unprecedented success.

PLANS TO BEAT WORLD'S HEIGHT RECORD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—A leading French aviator has announced that he will shortly make an attempt to beat the world's height record. In order to do that, he will have to reach an altitude of 10,000 meters, a height which has hitherto been reached only by a spherical balloon. At 10 kilometers the atmosphere is so rarefied that an aeroplane requires a great surplus of power, and a special aeroplane is being built for this purpose.

FLIGHT FROM PARIS TO RABAT, MOROCCO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Advice have been received here from Rabat, Morocco, that a French woman arrived yesterday from here by air, a distance of about 1150 kilometers.

Two Frenchmen, Mr. Dennoyes and Mr. Drouille, will shortly make the attempt to fly by seaplane from France to Cochin, China. Their machine is fitted with a 250 horse-power motor, and stores of petrol and spare parts have been prepared for them at the various stopping places. They will fly along the sea coast, the lakes and the rivers.

SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona—There is a shortage of school-teachers in Arizona, as in other states, and the 58 new teachers granted certificates after the last quarterly examination will be insufficient to supply the demand, according to C. O. Case, state superintendent of instruction.

COAL LAND OFFERED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Blocks aggregating 9445 acres in the Cook Inlet Coal Field were offered for lease on Saturday by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, under the Alaska Coal Land Leasing Law. Applications will be received at the General Land Office through January 31.

MILK SALE PLAN IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Dr. Royal G. Copeland, health commissioner, has arranged with a dairy company for the sale of milk in paraffin-covered paper containers at 15 cents per quart and bottled milk at 16 cents.

ALBANY PAPERS RAISE PRICES

ALBANY, New York—Albany's morning and evening newspapers, the Knickerbocker Press, Argus, Times-Union, and Journal, have increased their price from 2 to 3 cents.

MORE ARRESTS OF REDS TO BE MADE

Deportation Proceedings in Cases of Those Captured to Begin at Once—Change in Laws Urged to Include Guilty Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Deportation proceedings will begin today against nearly 3000 members of the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party in the United States who were arrested by agents of the Department of Justice between Friday and Sunday nights. From 1900 to 1500 others arrested were freed or turned over to state authorities because they are citizens of the United States who are not amenable to the law prohibiting advocacy of anarchistic ideas by aliens.

The number of aliens in custody on Sunday night was 2729, and as 4000 warrants were issued, more than 1000 arrests are yet to be made. The raids in nearly 40 cities on Friday night sent many radicals to cover, but agents of the Department of Justice are confident the remainder will be apprehended shortly. They are not expected to attend meetings like those which made possible the arrest of so many on Friday night.

DEPORTATIONS AT EARLY DATE

Some time may elapse before all charges are adjudicated, but officials say that a shipload of the radicals will leave within a reasonable time and other ships will follow as rapidly as is practicable. It is stated that the Department of Labor will consider membership in either of these two organizations as sufficient evidence of anarchistic aims to order deportation.

The Department of Justice has taken steps to collect such evidence. That the alien leaders will be deported is not doubted, but some of the leaders in the parties are citizens of the United States who will escape prosecution unless they were caught in the few states which have laws covering such activities. No room will be left, officials say, for aliens or anyone else, to criticize the government for not giving them a full opportunity to defend themselves and to have individual cases considered on their merits.

A Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, believes this wholesale rounding up of radicals has virtually crushed communistic propaganda in the United States, but the work of stamping it out utterly will be continued vigorously.

Law Amendment Urged

Congress, Mr. Palmer points out, has had for several months his recommendation that the law be amended so as to bring within its scope the individual advocacy of anarchy, or violent overthrow of the government, by citizens as well as by aliens. Only when citizens are subject to fine and imprisonment for such radicalism, he thinks, will the government be in a position to control the situation completely.

Expressions in Congress, when it reconvenes today, are expected to indicate when and what action may be taken to amend the law.

A feature of the manifestos, platforms, propaganda leaflets, and literature of the Communist Party, made public yesterday by the Department of Justice, is the attack upon the American Federation of Labor, which is declared to be hopelessly reactionary. The approval given by the federation to the Peace Treaty and to the League of Nations covenant, as well as its refusal to recognize the soviet revolution in Russia, are pointed to by the Communist Party as proofs of the federation's reactionism. Even the I. W. W. is criticized for its alleged theoretical shortcomings, although the organization is commanded as a "revolutionary mass movement."

That the Communist Party hoped to see the steel strike and the coal strike turned into revolutionary movements to effect the "conquest of the power of the state" is proved in literature obtained by the government in the raids. It is also proved that the Communist Party hoped to bring about a national railroad strike which could be manipulated in the same way.

Leaders of Reds Captured

Roundup of 1000 Suspects in Northern New Jersey—Men Marked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New Jersey—A corps of 12 experts will be at the Newark post office today ready to delve into a mass of radical and anarchistic pamphlets, books, Communist Party charters, and other printed matter confiscated by Department of Justice agents and police in their roundup of 1000 Red suspects in northern New Jersey on Friday. At the headquarters of the second Russian branch of the Communist Party here, a bomb, a small forge, a quantity of nails and scrap iron, and unfilled bomb shells were found. Twelve rifles and bayonets, with a half hundred rounds of ammunition, were found in one of the places raided in Elizabeth, and brought to the Newark postoffice, which was the receiving center for evidence and prisoners in the northern part of the State.

All of the 1000 persons arrested in northern New Jersey were examined by Frank R. Stone, special agent, and his assistants, and sufficient evidence was found against 264, of whom 13 were women, to warrant sending them to Ellis Island. In the web of the department's dragnet were found practically all of the men who were reputed to be leaders in the Communist and Communist Labor Party movements in New Jersey. Between 300 and 400 persons were taken in Newark alone. In the towns in the northern section of the State wherein are located large manufacturing enter-

prises, men recognized and charged by Department of Justice agents with having been radical organizers were captured. Some of the women who were sent from Newark to Ellis Island confess to have been secretaries of various branches of the Communist Party.

After concluding the examination of the prisoners on Saturday night, Mr. Stone said that the department's case against the 264 alleged radicals who were sent from here to Ellis Island is a strong one.

At a previous raid on the Reds of Newark some months ago, the men experienced some difficulty in identifying their prisoners just prior to examination. To guard against a recurrence of that sort of thing, as soon as arrests were made last Friday night, the names of the men were learned in the places where they were captured and their names were written on a lead pencil on their collars. Those who wore no collars were labeled with trunk tags on the coat.

Detroit Resistance

Police Break Down Doors at the House of Masses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Federal authorities have in custody 500 alleged radicals who they believe are subject to deportation as a result of raids here on Friday and Saturday. Nearly 600 men and women were taken and housed in various police stations until they could be transported in groups to the Federal Building for examination. It will be several days before this questioning is completed.

Agents of the Department of Justice directed the raids. They were assisted by 250 police and detectives, under the direction of Dr. James W. Inches, police commissioner, and by a detail of 40 state police. Prisoners are believed to be members of the Communist Party rather than I. W. W. or of the Union of Russian Workmen. Both of these organizations have been depleted by past raids.

The only resistance was encountered at the House of Masses, where police were forced to break down doors. The largest single capture was made here, 163 being taken. Red flags were torn from the walls in nearly all the rooms. Literature found in bundles and addressed for mailing was confiscated. During the day an enormous amount of printed matter was seized. Guns and ammunition were also taken over.

Upper floors of the Federal Building are under heavy guard, in fear of a possible effort to release the prisoners.

Many at Ellis Island

About 500 Held for Deportation—Large Red Fund Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The raids on radicals in New York and places nearby have resulted in the holding of about 500 foreign-born members of the Communist Party, both men and women, on Ellis Island for deportation. Offices of four radical newspapers were raided on Saturday. The Communist World, The Hungarian Daily Ellore, the Jewish weekly, "Der Kampf," and the Ukrainian semi-weekly, "Robitnik," but no arrests were made. The island is well guarded, and it is reported that three army transports are being held in readiness for prompt deportation of those proved undesirable here.

Several special immigration officials have been detailed to aid in conducting the hearings, so that cases may be disposed of as expeditiously as possible. It is thought that hearings will begin today.

Harry Winitsky, executive secretary of the Communist Party, said in a statement that the party would not permit its work to be stopped by raids, and charged that the police had discovered no plots to assassinate public officials or plant bombs, but were merely campaigning for the Attorney-General. A. Mitchell Palmer, as a presidential possibility, also that the raids had served to solidify their ranks and the party intended to continue its propaganda.

The Communist Party is a revolutionary organization, a party of action, and as such will not yield a single iota to the authorities," he said. "No amount of oppression by hired thugs of capitalism will stop the onward march of Communism."

It is said that a fund of about \$200,000 in Russian gold, raised to spread "Red" propaganda in the United States, to halt deportation proceedings and to overthrow the government, has been discovered; also that many radicals are hastening to leave the country.

Protests Against Raids

Chicago Federation of Labor and National Socialist Party Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago Federation of Labor, at its meeting here yesterday, passed two resolutions denouncing raids conducted by the state's attorney's office and those conducted by the United States Department of Justice against radicals. One of the resolutions protested against the raid made on the office of Local 527 of the Cigar Makers Union, affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor. The resolution was signed by the president of the union, Jacob Billows, who was arrested by the state's attorney's office and charged with criminal syndicalism.

The resolution directed against the United States Department of Justice, on account of its nation-wide raids against aliens who are members of the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party, was also signed by Mr. Billows.

The raids conducted by the Department of Justice were designated as "a policy of terror." The speakers who urged that these resolutions be passed,

FURTHER GERMAN RATIFICATION DELAY

January 15 Is Given as Possible Date—Question of Conveyance of Allied Troops to Plebiscite Districts Still Undecided

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Supreme Council met yesterday under the presidency of Jules Cambon and heard General Lerond's report on the pourparlers between the allied and the German delegates regarding the transportation of troops in the districts submitting to plebiscites. There appear to be marked differences between the Allies' program and the German delegate's instructions, so that the delegates have, therefore, to refer the matter again to Berlin and a further delay is expected in the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty.

The council also received a report on the flight of the inhabitants before the advance of the Bolsheviks in southern Russia and it decided on measures for the relief of these refugees. The council has decided that the editing committee must refer to it before settling questions concerning the interpretation of the Treaty. The Turkish Government will only send two or three delegates, with a few secretaries, to receive communications from the Peace Conference.

Saturday—Further postponement is announced in the exchange of the Peace Treaty ratifications. This ceremony was to have taken place on Tuesday next, but in diplomatic circles January 15 is now given as the date for the exchange of ratifications. The Supreme Council will meet today.

Progress has been made toward the editing of the question of railway service for the conveyance of the allied troops to the plebiscite districts, but certain delicate questions regarding the exercise of administrative and judicial functions during the occupation of the allied troops are still causing great difficulties.

Baron Kurt von Lersner, the head of the German peace delegation, yesterday was verbally notified regarding the reinforcement of the German forces in Upper Silesia, where the troops from the Baltic region have been sent and where the military police has been greatly strengthened.

The British commission which is investigating the amount of German naval material has left Hamburg for Kiel.

Francisco Nitti, the Italian Premier, is expected in Paris today.

British Prime Minister's Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, arrived in London yesterday from Wales. Francisco Nitti, the Italian Prime Minister and Victor Sclafola, the Italian Foreign Minister, will arrive in London tomorrow to confer with Mr. Lloyd George, and thereafter the Prime Minister will proceed to Paris.

German and Polish Delegates Meet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The first meeting of the German and Polish delegates will be held at the Maison de la Presse this afternoon.

Personnel of Turkish Committee

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Tuesday)—Mustapha Reshid Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nabi Bey, former Turkish Ambassador to Italy, and a member of the committee which has been preparing data for submission to the Peace Conference, will, with the former Grand Vizier, Tewlik Pasha, form Turkey's delegation to make peace with the Allies. Tewlik Pasha, it has been announced, will head the delegation, which will be accompanied by a large number of experts.

The total duties on imports when distributed over the whole volume of imports, works out at 11.2 per cent on cost, insurance and freight values. Kingston, the capital of the island (70,000 people) and by far its most important seaport, has been termed "The Neck of the Bottle" for the rest of the island. How far beyond every other business center in Jamaica the city stands in the proportion of business there transacted is shown by the fact that the total imports (£391,913) 85.8 per cent were collected in Kingston, while 91.6 per cent of the export duties were collected there also.

REASON FOR SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Dr. W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas Agricultural College, believes that the great shortage of teachers in Kansas and the country at the present time is due more to lack of recognition of the profession than to low pay.

CENSUS FIGURES ON CITIES FIRST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

First census figures will be published the latter part of February, according to the Federal Census Bureau. The first census figures will be on population of big cities.

car exhibition being held in the Grand Central Palace and the motor track show in the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory in the Bronx. The display this year is the largest and most representative of passenger and commercial motor cars ever held in this city, and the opening of both exhibitions was featured by the attendance of large crowds.

RED CROSS FUNDS TOTAL MILLIONS

Great Sum Left in Treasury, in Addition to Large Reserve in United States Bonds—Aims of Central Committee Described

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office



THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Peru's Offer to Immigrants

Peru desires immigrants and is evidently as willing to help desirables as she is anxious to discourage the shiftless and mischief-making. The government is still working at the details of a statute for the promotion of immigration, but the regulations issued by the President and temporarily in force probably give a good general idea of what the law will be like. The desirable immigrant is just now encouraged by the thought that for six days after coming ashore the Peruvian Nation will pay his living and lodging expenses, and those of his family, and will provide transportation also to the selected place of residence. Furniture and articles of personal use, tools, and agricultural implements may come in with the family free of duty. But in order to come at all the immigrant must be identified as the real owner of his offered passport, his good behavior in the past must be certified, as well as his intention of residing within Peruvian territory and of exercising some useful trade, industry, art or craft. Also he must explain why he and his family came, and leave his finger-prints with the authorities. For desirable immigrants Peru also undertakes to pay third-class fare for the traveler and his family, provided that his family does not exceed three members, and that his desirability is well proved before he starts.

Alcohol and Plants

By means of a magnetic lever rotating a delicately poised astatic needle that actuates a small mirror, the cressograph can give a magnification of 1 to 100,000,000. Its inventor, Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose, has used it to show the actual "crescent" process of plants. Like the movement of a glacier, the growth of a plant is an actual progress, difficult, maybe, to measure, but measurable nevertheless, and there is no reason why Sir Jagadis' invention should not be turned to very important uses. He showed on the screen that the use of alcohol had a curiously erratic effect in the growth of the plant and by so much was out of all harmony with the plants' "natural," that is, normal and harmonious, processes. How far the inventor has pushed his investigations is not told. At all events, by his logical research he has thrown a curious light on those Indian jugglers that were believed to make a flower grow before the eyes of the spectator.

Trees of Righteousness

The State of Pennsylvania planted more than 3,000,000 trees in 1919 and by so much had helped the nation. The State has a long record in this respect as Pennsylvania's history shows that in 1728 John Bartram set out many forest trees in his botanical garden on the banks of the Schuylkill near Philadelphia, and among these were Norway spruce, bald cypress, and white pine. Since his day, population, needs, and methods have multiplied in almost geometrical progression until what America can do shows what America must do. Palestine, Armenia, and Montenegro show what deforestation means and has meant for the Old World. As a matter of business administration, it is a fascinating picture presented by the artistic, agricultural, and commercial improvement possible when each state zealously goes about the work of forestry in the way that Pennsylvania has done; indeed, the warp and woof of what the public can bring to pass, is wonderful, beyond description.

Chinese-Japanese Contrasts

A traveler and student of the Far Eastern peoples, Mr. John Dewey, who is now delivering a series of lectures at the University of Peking, has written an article contrasting the Chinese and Japanese national minds that is just now especially timely. A Japanese, he says, in a recent number of Asia, will tell you that the Chinese do not care what other people think of them; but a Chinese, commenting on Japanese characteristics, will explain that Japan has no sense of "face." At first thought the two criticisms look very much alike; but the similarity, says Mr. Dewey, is only apparent, and the truth reveals a difference which is very important in trying to forecast the future development of the two nations. The Chinese idea of "face" is their own opinion of themselves, and so long as they retain their own self-respect they consider their "face" is saved and care little for the opinion of any outsider. From this point of view "face" is lost by

PUEBLO PICTURES AND CUSTOMS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The men of the village are cleaning the ditches today preparatory to getting the water for irrigation of the fields in the valley. It is a sight worth seeing when there is community work being done—150 (or more) men engaged at it, and representing the adult masculine contingent of the tribe. The workmen almost invariably wear pink or red shirts, with the overalls or corduroy trousers bought of the traders. A few old-timers adhere to their ancient dress—the "ice-cream costume," as we have dubbed it—of white muslin drawers and shirt worn full length like a Russian peasant's blouse. Some still wrap the head with the "ra-stas-watz," a twisted band of cotton cloth, and go bare-headed. A few men of the tribe still wear their hair long, while with the younger generation it is customary to bob or cut it after the white man's fashion.

San Francisco Hills

On the steepest side streets of San Francisco strips of wood or indentations are placed in the sidewalks to help the casual climber. An easterner, sojourning in such a neighborhood for his first winter, may often forget for the instant where he is and say to himself that these will indeed be grateful to the feet when the snow and ice come. Straightway, then, he realizes that the snow and ice never come; so the only slipperiness is that of the rainy days, together with that due to the declivity itself, so sharp that neither horse nor automobile could find a footing on the grass-grown cobble-stones. One or two of the sidewalks deserve, indeed, to be considered among the famous stairways of the world, with actual steps cut in cement, as many as 200 or more to a single series.

Aeroplaning Day by Day

Not so much is heard about it all, to be sure, as in those tremendous days last summer, when the Atlantic was being crossed and recrossed in different kinds of aircraft. Nevertheless, records are still being broken in aeroplaning and new achievements recorded, every day. The "varra lastest," as Weelum Sprunt would have put it, is a new machine for the London-Paris service capable of carrying a large number of passengers and heavy loads of cargo. The machine, according to a recent account in The Times, includes a saloon which is entirely free from bracing wires, stays, or struts, and which is fitted with carpets, windows—one for each of the 15 passengers—electric lamps, clocks, mirrors, wireless apparatus, telephones, and lavatories. There are velvet-cushioned armchairs, with receptacles for maps, books, and papers, whilst a spacious luggage department is provided between the saloon and the pilot's cockpit. And yet it is not 10 years since Blériot first "flew the Straits."

Paris' Amazing Newspaper

One result of the printers' strike in Paris was the appearance of what might fairly be called the smallest newspaper in the world with the largest staff of editors, reporters, and experts in general, and the most amazing circulation that ever a daily newspaper has had cause to be proud of. The "Presse de Paris" had a short life, but a remarkable one, for its occasion ended with the end of the strike and the half hundred newspapers that had combined forces to make it resumed their half hundred separate identities.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"A few men of the tribe still wear their hair long"

As descriptions now reach the rest of the world, the "Presse de Paris" must have provided between the saloon and the pilot's cockpit. And yet it is not 10 years since Blériot first "flew the Straits."

The horizon of these men is the village life they see about them, and the forces of nature. A few are beginning through education to enlarge their mental borders, but these, alas, are usually the ones who find employment away from the pueblo.

"Prayer Sticks"

As I write tonight I have on my desk a number of "prayer sticks." These were deposited not long since in a cave near a shrine on the mesa from whence I carried them home. They are evidently of recent manufacture, the paint being yet fresh on them. Here is one—a tiny yellow bow having two feathers of the bluebird, symbolizing the arrows, tied to the back of it—by means of which its maker would propitiate the god of the hunt. Another, at least a sample of about everything that he ordinarily finds in his newspaper. It covered the news, provided illustrations, did not omit the characteristic "feuilleton" or that other expected "feature" the department entitled "La Dernière Heure." An entire page was given to advertisements. Particularly interesting was the editorial page on which the purchaser of this little four-sheet paper read editorials written by the members of the combined staff of the 50 newspapers that had been condensed into one. Incidentally the great city of Paris seems to have been able to get through its day in reasonable comfort with only one newspaper, and a small one at that.

The "Stick Race"

Each contestant is urged to his best speed by a following of men and boys on foot and on horseback. An impediment enters in the race through each contestant being obliged to carry on his course a small round stick—hence the name "stick race" in pueblo terminology. By picking it up on the side of his foot and tossing it 10 or 15 feet ahead—this performance being repeated continuously throughout the

race—the racer first to cover an assigned distance wins. The auch-a-ol-ye which he brings in is considered a lucky charm and is much sought after.

The "gallo," or rooster race, is celebrated in these villages on the Day of San Juan, occurring on June 24, and on other feast-days throughout the summer. The young Mexicans often come from the nearby plazas to participate in this sport.

Besides the "gallo" at the saint-day

celebrations, there is a pretty custom in vogue among the Pueblos of throwing baskets of bread and fruit, pieces of calico and candy, from the flat rooftops to the men on horseback, who catch the gifts from their mounts while the small boys scramble under the horses to obtain their share. The gifts come from those families having a member named in honor of the saint whose day is being celebrated. Thus it is that many San Juans, Santiago, Lorenzos, San Estebans, and Santanas are found among them.

Spanish Influence

The Spanish influence upon this people has made itself felt in many ways. The tribe is numbered in toto as belonging to the Roman Catholic church, and as such they obey the dictates of the padre. Native ceremonies are, however, sandwiched in between saints' days without the slightest realization of inconsistency. The fiesta of the patron saint of the pueblo is celebrated by a pagan corn-dance—certainly the attraction of all who visit Akku on that gala day. I have seen the Comanche war dance, which is given annually at the end of December, celebrated in the mission itself!

Under the Spanish régime the Pueblo learned great respect for authority, fidelity toward an oath, care in the preservation of documents, and especially, care in the delivery of letters. How much of this was taught him through fear, owing to cruel treatment on the part of these early masters, cannot be determined, but fear was undoubtedly a contributing influence.

The Spaniards' treatment of the Indian might be defined as that of aristocracy, of absolute authority and insistence of unreasoning obedience to command, in contrast to the modern American administration with its aim of education and ultimate citizenship.

MODERN MASONIC MOVEMENTS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The event of the moment in English Masonic life is the celebration of the centenary of the foundation of the Apollo University Lodge at Oxford, where so many of the leading officers of the United Grand Lodge of England were initiated, the number including Lord Amphilth, the pro grand master, initiated there in 1890; the Right Hon. Thomas F. Hasley, deputy grand master, initiated in 1861; and Mr. P. Colville Smith, grand secretary, initiated in 1886.

The last-named, who has already been master of the lodge in three different years, has now been installed again as master in this the centenary year. The senior member of the lodge is Mr. Victor A. Williamson, who was initiated in 1837, and who was appointed junior grand warden of the United Grand Lodge in 1865. The lodge was warranted on December 28, 1818, and the first regular meeting was held on February 19, 1819, which day has always been regarded as the anniversary of the lodge, so that the celebration of the centenary is somewhat belated, but this was unavoidable in consequence of the war and the absence of so many members in the service of their country. For more than 55 years, the lodge has been in possession of its own Masonic Hall, a building which adjoins the well-known "Oxford Union." For 50 years a Royal Arch Chapter, and for nearly that time a Rose Croix Chapter have been attached to the lodge. On its long roll of initiates—admission is limited to members of the University of Oxford—there to be found the names of Prince Leopold, the Duke of Albany; two Dukes of Abercorn, Viscount Adare, the Earl of Antrim, Lord Ashley, Lord Athlumney, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Viscount Aldwyn, the Earl of Bechtive, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Lord Saye and Sele, the Duke of Marlborough, and a large number of men who have become prominent in the political, legal, and ecclesiastical life of the nation. No other lodge on the register of the United Grand Lodge of England has sent so many officers to that Grand Lodge as the Apollo University Lodge. In 1873, King Edward VII, when Prince of Wales, was installed as worshipful master of the lodge, and three years later his brother, Prince Leopold, occupied the same position.

Speaking at a Masonic memorial service a day or two since, the Bishop of Chelmsford, past grand chaplain, said that in his opinion there never

was a greater need for Freemasonry—the exercise and influence of true masonry—than at the present time. One of the first things to be done in order to bring about a better condition of affairs was to endeavor to promote an atmosphere of good will and comradeship. The effort should be made to exercise the right spirit, to build up peace on earth, good will toward men. Without the exercise of the spirit of Freemasonry, there could be no self-sacrifice.

Bridlington is now following in the wake of Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, in erecting its own Masonic buildings. The local lodges have purchased a large auction room, on the site of which they propose to erect a Masonic temple. If this spirit proves infectious there is a great probability that in the near future no town in England of any size or pretensions will be without its Masonic hall or temple.

Notwithstanding the dictum of the

Rivers and Hills of Logs

French philosopher, Descartes, Descartes' Experiment

The elder Disraeli in his quaint work, "Curiosities of Literature," published in the last decade of the eighteenth century, relates that Descartes, during the time that he was resident in Holland, made, with great pains and industry, an automaton which he named Francine. His object was to prove, by demonstration, the theory advanced in his writings on natural philosophy, that beasts are merely machines nicely composed. He therefore set to work to make a figure with the powers of speech and motion, and the legend ran that he so far succeeded that evily disposed persons spread the story through Holland that Francine was in reality a natural daughter of the philosopher. The end of Francine was even more tragic than that of either Olympia or Coppélia, who were smashed to pieces by the envious.

When Descartes decided to return

to France, he had his automaton care-

fully packed in a case and placed on

board a ship. The Dutch captain of this

vessel, who sometimes heard the figure

move, had the curiosity to open the

box. He was astonished to find an ap-

parently animated figure, which, when

touched, appeared to be wooden. With

all the superstition of a sailor, he at

once assumed that Francine was a

devil and promptly ordered her to be

thrown overboard.

The "Rood of Grace"

This was the end of Descartes' ex-

periment, but needless to add, attem-

pts to make automata which

could not only move, but talk, were a

familiar source of legend and super-

stition long before the phonograph

was invented. The famous brazen

head of Roger Bacon which gave him

the reputation of a sorcerer, is an in-

stance, and in our own time Mask-

er, the British conjurer, proved him-

self very clever in the making of mov-

ing, though unvoiced figures. Isaac

Disraeli makes the assertion that by

similar works, some of them of crude

construction, many religious frauds

were successfully practiced during the

ages of superstition. He cites from an

old book about the County of Kent,

"Lambard's Perambulations"—an ac-

count of the "Rood of Grace" at Box-

ley, which was supposed to be human,

and which was exposed as a chea-

ter and destroyed at St. Paul's Cross by

the reforming bishop, Fisher.

Lambard's account reads: "A car-

pent of our country being prisoner

in France, got together fit matter for

his purpose, and compacted of wood,

wire, paste, and paper, a rood of such

exquisite art and excellence, that it

not only matched, in comeliness

and due proportion of parts, the best

of the common sort, but in strange mo-

nition, variety of gesture, and nimble-

ness of joints, passed all others that

before had been seen; the same being

able to bow down and lift up itself;

to shake and stir the hands and feet;

to nod the head, and roll the eyes;

and finally, to represent to the eye

both the proper motion of each mem-

ber of the body and also a lively and

significant show of a well-contented

or displeased mind; biting the lip,

and gathering a frowning, foward,

and disdainful face, when it would

NAVY SECRETARY DEFENDS AWARDS

Deeds of Brave Men That "Will Remain as a Living Glory"—Shore and Sea Duties Compared—Request for Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By the time the Senate Naval Affairs Committee begins an investigation tomorrow of awards of decorations to United States naval officers for service in the war, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, whose decisions have evoked sharp criticism from some officers, will have made public the main facts about the awards as he understands them. Last night he issued his second statement, in the form of another letter to Carroll S. Page (R.), Senator from Vermont and chairman of the committee, in which a defense is made of awarding decorations to officers who lost battles at sea.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, who was commander-in-chief of United States naval forces in European waters during the war, has publicly taken the position that certain naval officers who were defeated at sea should not be honored.

Secretary Daniels' Viewpoint

Secretary Daniels awarded Distinguished Service Medals, the highest decoration, to 10 officers in command of ships which were torpedoed by submarines or struck mines and his viewpoint is summarized in the following paragraph from the letter:

"When we shall have forgotten the distinguished and heroic service of able and devoted naval officers ashore who will worthily wear the Distinguished Service Medal, the splendid courage of the men who met the shock of the submarine stiletto unafraid, and demonstrated initiative, valor and wisdom under such stress as landsmen never know—these brave men and their deeds will remain as a living glory and an honorable incentive to future naval heroes."

The whole purport of Secretary Daniels' long letter is to set forth his opinion that no shore duty, however responsible, equals in importance the work of the men facing the enemy.

Of the 10 officers decorated, two are given special discussion in the letter. D. W. Bagley, a relative of Secretary Daniels and commander of the U. S. Destroyer Jacob Jones, sunk by a torpedo, was cordially praised by Rear Admiral Sims for his conduct at the time. The Board of Awards recommended that he be given the Navy Cross for his general work in the war, but Secretary Daniels rated the award to a Distinguished Service Medal. Percy W. Foote, personal aide to Secretary Daniels, and commander of the transport President Lincoln, sunk by torpedoes on May 31, 1918, also was praised by Rear Admiral Sims, and the Board of Awards accorded him a Distinguished Service Medal, which award Secretary Daniels affirmed.

Action of Captain Hasbrouck

Commenting on the action of Capt. R. D. Hasbrouck in refusing to accept a Navy Cross on the ground that an officer who lost a ship should not be honored, Secretary Daniels states that, although Admiral H. T. Wilson had condemned the conduct of this officer on the occasion of the attack, he decided to give him a Navy Cross for his general conduct in the war, and that Captain Hasbrouck is in the position of declining an honor not bestowed for the reason he assumed it was.

A message was sent to the entire personnel of the navy on Saturday, asking that any evidence that would aid the Board of Awards in arriving at just decisions be sent in at once, as the board will reconvene today, and, when its reconsideration of awards is finished, all papers and awards will be sent to President Wilson for final determination.

TWO VIEWS UPON ISSUES OF TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Constructive thought for the problems of the present time was urged at the Twentieth Century Club meeting on Saturday by George W. Anderson, justice of the United States Circuit Court, and by S. K. Ratcliffe, a British publicist. "We cannot go on in the fashion indicated by some of the performances of the time," said Justice Anderson. "It is time that those who are sane and have any real comprehension of the basis of law and order and of the moral rights of other people, as well as of established guarantees of Anglo-Saxon liberty, should assert themselves."

Mr. Ratcliffe said that if he were a conservative, he would view with some misgiving "the general attitude toward the reelection of Mr. Berger and what appears to be a continued resolve to keep him out of Congress." "You have done something regarding the liquor traffic which I hope we in England are going to do in the next 10 years," he said. "As to the immigrants, I should try to remember why they came and what they bring to us."

BUSINESS PUBLICITY IS RECOMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Government regulation of business is inevitable unless business is ready to regulate itself, declared Philip Cabot, a Boston business man, in an address yesterday before the Old South Forum on "Government Control of Business: Why we Don't Want It." "Most business men do not realize this condition," he said. Mr. Cabot contended that government price-fixing had failed, and probably would generally fail,

because either prices must be fixed so high that inefficient plants will make a profit, or so low that such plants will go out of business, thus reducing the supply. He contended that there were good monopolies as well as bad, and that business could be best regulated by its own efforts and by thorough-going publicity for all business methods and transactions.

VISCOUNT GREY SAILS FOR ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Viscount Grey, appointed Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States, sailed for England on Saturday, on the White Star Liner Adriatic. Viscount Grey said that he was going home on leave of absence, as his presence was desired there just now. He did not know when he would return to this country. He said:

"I have no statement to make about public affairs, but I should like to say that the time I have spent in the United States has been not only very interesting but I have been shown so much kindness and personal good will that I have been given strong inducement to return. I shall look forward to continuing acquaintance with many friends I have met here."

Lord and Lady Dunsany also returned to England on the Adriatic.

SEPARATE TRIAL MOTION DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

ABERDEEN, Washington—Judge John Wilson, sitting at Montesano, denied the motion for separate trials for Loren Roberts and Elmer Smith, accused, with nine others, of the murder of four former service men at Centralia during the Armistice Day parade.

George F. Vanderveer, attorney for the defendants, asked for a change of venue to Tacoma, averring that public sentiment in Montesano in Gray Harbor County was decidedly hostile to his clients. He also made the statement that the case was primarily a Labor case and not a murder case, and that, unless fair trial were had, it was already decided by the One Big Union that no trials would be allowed to stop in Centralia. Decision as to change of venue was put over.

SUGAR PRICES TO BE CONTROLLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The government will not lose control of sugar prices, it is asserted by Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, who says that the Sugar Equalization Board and the fair price committee of the various communities will cooperate to prevent profiteering. He said that he thought that Cuban sugar purchased for April delivery would retail at about 15 cents a pound.

GOOD EFFECTS OF DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Under the auspices of the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, a trade conference of business men from the United States and Mexico has been called for February 11, 12, and 13, to be held in Mexico City. This is said to be the first gathering of its character ever convened, and trade problems between the two countries will be considered by those in attendance. The proceedings will be conducted in the English language.

TRADE CONFERENCE CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Under the auspices of the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, a trade conference of business men from the United States and Mexico has been called for February 11, 12, and 13, to be held in Mexico City. This is said to be the first gathering of its character ever convened, and trade problems between the two countries will be considered by those in attendance. The proceedings will be conducted in the English language.

SCHOOL TOPICS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

DURHAM, New Hampshire—Important school problems were discussed at a meeting of headmasters and superintendents of the schools of the State held recently at New Hampshire College. Among the topics discussed were "Secondary School Administration," "Commercial Education," "French," "Finances of the District," "The Teaching of United States Constitutional History," and "High School Standards."

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ORONO, Maine—William L. Russell Jr., of Gray, has won, for a third successive year, a \$100 University of Maine scholarship donated by the Maine Canners' Association for the best sweet corn record of boys' and girls' club members. He raised 1917 pounds of corn on his quarter-acre plot and sold it at a canning factory at a profit of \$78.39. In addition, he allowed himself 20 cents an hour for his own labor.

AIRCRAFT OPPORTUNITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The United States has the opportunity to lead the world in civilian aeronautical activities and as a market for aircraft this year is the opinion of the joint commissions of the Aero Club of America and the Aerial League of America which have traveled through America, China, Japan, Europe and Central America.

REVIEW OF WEEK IN WASHINGTON

Discussion of the Effect of the Raids on Radicals—Claims of Candidates for the Presidency—Labor Adjustment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Last week began with the tentative report of the Industrial Conference which had been holding long daily sessions, as a result of which it is said a scheme for arbitration of labor disputes and asked the public what it thought of it. Organized Labor promptly said it did not like it at all, and its leaders issued statements the main point of which was that the contestants of organized Labor were not sufficiently recognized. The rank and file dismissed it as "too capitalistic." Thoughtful persons were of the opinion that the conference had evolved a sufficiently constructive and concrete proposition to serve as the basis for a practical program for the adjustment of industrial difficulties, when it meets again on January 12.

Department of Justice Raids

The Department of Justice has been a storm center for the last few weeks. Hero it was that the public was to look for a drop in the cost of living, and, day after day, newspaper men called to inquire if a dollar was going to go farther tomorrow than it did yesterday. So far it is still dangling ahead like the carrot before the nose of the horse to encourage going forward hopefully. There was an insistence last week to know what was going to happen to sugar, and that Mr. Palmer was unable to satisfy. He seemed perturbed. To hear that flour and beef had not increased greatly in price since last August was poor consolation for the doubling in sugar prices and little to be had at that.

At the end of the week, Mr. Palmer had a coup that was worth waiting for. Newspaper correspondents were summoned to appear at 9 o'clock Friday evening, the very hour at which the federal agents in many cities were rounding up persons accused of plotting for or advocating the overthrow of the government. Every one in Washington knew that there were to be more deportations of "dangerous aliens" soon, but no one was prepared for the wholesale arrest of persons charged with being revolutionaries.

What Washington was discussing the next day was, "What will be the effect of this spectacular move on Mr. Palmer's presidential boom?" Even men who are bitterly opposed to radicalism in all its manifestations remarked the day after that Mr. Palmer might have gone too far and that he would be likely to repeat the whirlwind. Mr. Palmer's use of injunction proceedings a few weeks ago brought upon his head the denunciations of organized Labor; yet this was largely offset by the way in which the strike was finally settled. In conciliating Labor, he roused the ill-will of the coal operators. Yet with all this so freshly at hand, Mr. Palmer walks into the dens of radicals and demands that the leaders be sent out of the country.

Political Candidates

Native towns and states are still competing for the honor of the nomination of their favorite sons for the presidency. Every newspaper correspondent received a letter and literature last week from Lincoln, Nebraska, expressing anxiety that he be personally advised of the inception of the Nebraska Pershing-for-President Club.

Being in touch, as you are, with national and international affairs," says the letter, "you have an intimate knowledge of General Pershing's accomplishments and his ability as an executive. We feel that a study of the present political situation will convince you that he is the one man on whom the convention can harmoniously unite, and to whom men and women of all parties will rally."

Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, whose candidacy is kept well before the public, is not only being put forward as the favorite son of Illinois, but has had testimonials from Iowa, where he was educated. He recently expressed his appreciation of his alma mater, Iowa State University, by making a gift of \$10,000 to that institution.

Words of praise for Allee Pomerene, a poor boy, farmer, lawyer and statesman, are constantly issuing from Ohio, his habitation, by way of Covington, across the Ohio River in Kentucky, where his campaign manager is living. They are full of the luster that Pomerene has reflected upon Ohio, as well as the good fortune that he had to be born in that State, successor of Virginia as aspirant for the title, "Mother of Presidents."

Similar tributes are paid to Warren G. Harding of the other party, the reason being to McKinley in his methods being oft repeated.

Friends of Gen. Leonidas Wood still hold that it is Wood against the field.

"Those who want to defeat General Wood for the nomination are simply trying out all these favorite sons to see if there is one who will be strong enough to oppose him at the convention," said a personal friend last week. While affecting to consider General Pershing as a weak rival, it is evident that the Wood supporters do not relish another military candidate in the ring.

California is in the embarrassing position of being likely to have two favorite sons in the field. Hiram Johnson, to be sure, is a real son, born and bred in the State, but Herbert Hoover, although a native of Iowa, was graduated from Leland Stanford University, married in California and, in spite of living and working in many parts of the world, has always regarded it as his home.

Every day last week there were articles in all the newspapers about the fate of the Peace Treaty, the pos-

sibilities of conciliation, compromise and concession, with the idea of arriving at the goal of ratification. However, at the end of the week no one familiar with the activities or lack of them among the senators who were still in Washington during the holidays could point to one change in sentiment or purpose which brought the ratification one step nearer.

TEACHERS DEMAND RIGHT TO OPINIONS

American Federation Also Asks That History Textbooks Give Less Prominence to Battles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The American Federation of Teachers, in a resolution passed at its annual convention, declared that no teacher should have his position brought in jeopardy because of opinions held or expressed in or outside of the classroom on any social, political or economic problems, so long as he does not advocate violence or the use of unconstitutional methods." The resolution then added that "we depurate all attempts to limit the constitutional rights of any citizen to free speech."

The federation also declared that it is the sense of the organization "that history and other textbooks ought to contain relatively more material on industrial and social facts and problems as distinguished from political and military occurrences." The executive committee was instructed to "call the attention of publishers to the importance of such emphasis." The convention also declared that "it is in the interest of professional efficiency of teachers, and therefore in the interest of the schools, that the educational authorities should give teachers opportunity to attend Labor, political and social conventions without loss of salary."

C. B. Stillman, of Chicago, was re-elected president of the federation.

Through the extension courses the housewife can learn how to cook and save food; the returned veteran, how to keep his conversational French in order; the immigrant, how to use English; the engineer, how to save fuel; the Gloucester fisherman, navigation; the advanced teacher, how to gauge the pupils. And these are but very few of the many opportunities being taken advantage of by thousands of students, both men and women, scattered through the state. Some obtained their instruction by mail; some in classes, and in no case is any charge made for tuition. The only cost, an insignificant one, is for the text books furnished to the student. The division of University Extension, in effect, is what is sometimes called "the state's free correspondence school."

The report shows that the division

promptly turned up its organization in

harmony with conditions, successfully met all exigencies of the situation and made its own valuable contributions toward the winning of the war.

Working for the War Department,

the University Extension division orga-

nized classes in spoken French for

soldiers, sailors and nurses; published

bulletins and gave public demonstra-

tions relative to fuel conservation;

trained draftsmen needed by the War

Department, taught mathematics to

artillerymen by means of which 200

later obtained commissions; trained

teachers for immigrants; aided in es-

tablishment of schools for immigrants

in industrial plants; spread Ameri-

cianizing influence and instruction

among non-English speaking men and

women.

The Americanization work is one of

the most important and valuable func-

tions of the division during this period

of readjustment. It is carried on in

close cooperation with public school

authorities, immigration officials, and

other agencies, including influential

representatives of the foreign-born.

"Enrollments we have received since

the war indicate that the war culti-

vated a desire in many for more edu-

cation," said James A. Moyer, head of

the division. "This is particularly

true in the case of returned war veterans.

A realization of the valuable

opportunities offered by our many

courses is decidedly becoming more

general throughout the commonwealth.

The division in 1920 will enter into a

OPPOSITION TO "WELFARE BILLS"

Office Workers, Minimum Wage, and Health Insurance Measures for Women to Be Presented to New York Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK. New York—Three bills, called by proponents protective or welfare legislation for women, are to be presented to the state Legislature early in its next session, which opens on Wednesday of this week. These are known as the Office Workers, the Minimum Wage, and the Health Insurance bills. They are sponsored by the Women's Joint Legislative Conference and opposed by the Women's League for Equal Opportunities. At a dinner given by the latter organization recently, Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly, characterized such measures as Prussian and anti-American and said he believed not only that they would not be passed, but that the Sammis elevator bill and the Lockwood transportation bill, passed last year, would be repealed at the coming session.

Commenting on these so-called welfare bills, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, a former suffrage leader who believes that such legislation would discriminate against women rather than help them, took up the question of health insurance first. Men's unions opposed it, she said, but she added that there was one item in it that should be detached and considered by itself, as it was not really a question of health, and that was the endowment of motherhood, the recognition of what she termed the supreme and unique service that women render to the State.

Special Law for Women Opposed

Regarding the proposed minimum wage legislation, the position of the United States was peculiar in that such a law was asked for women only, while in Great Britain, Australia, and Australasia the minimum wage existed for both men and women.

Mrs. Blatch believes that to try such a law on women alone is to exploit them. Those who advocate it base their belief that it will help women on poorly collected, incomplete, misleading, and untrustworthy statistics and information, she said, referring to a treatise on "men's wages" by Miss Emilie J. Hutchinson, professor of economics at Barnard College.

"One reason for the errors into which we are falling," said Mrs. Blatch, "is that women of the leisure class who were leaders in the struggle for the vote—when it did not matter who led, as it was a struggle for all women alike—are now trying to lead in industrial affairs, which is quite another matter and a dangerous one. Working women must have self-determination. And there are plenty among them who are strong enough to lead."

Office Workers Bill Criticized

The Office Workers Bill would have little if any effect on the great majority, the rank and file of women office workers, most of whom actually only work a seven-hour day; those whom it would injure are the highly skilled and trained women who hold posts as confidential secretaries to bankers, manufacturers and others, who are often asked to attend important board meetings for their employers and are frequently called upon for other night work and overtime, but get little or no day in compensation. Such a law would greatly curtail their value to employers and prevent women from working up to such positions. Instead of going to the Legislature and getting such so-called protective legislation that really does not protect, let women get together and organize, and instead of getting a minimum wage, for instance, get a maximum, and whatever else they need for their welfare. I have no patience with that eternal preaching that women are weak and must be protected. The skilled, able woman pulls up the less efficient to her own higher standard, and do let us stop handicapping her in her progress."

Miss Amy Wren, a lawyer who has been counsel for the women employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and who belongs to the group of women opposed to these so-called welfare bills, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"A hard-and-fast eight-hour day, making it a crime for a woman to work a few minutes overtime, discriminates against women and injures them economically in competition with men. As for the minimum wage, there is always danger that that will be a maximum wage. And health insurance is paternalism, interference with personal liberty. It is important for anyone to try to legislate for working women without consulting them. The thing to do is to improve working conditions for both men and women. It is the discrimination to which we object."

Trade Union League for Bills

The Women's Trade Union League is heartily in favor of the proposed legislation for women and intends to push it in every possible way and to do its utmost to prevent the repeal of two bills already passed, so Miss Rose Schneidermann, its president, told a representative of this paper.

"We feel that we are asking for the minimum amount of legislation," said Miss Schneidermann, who claimed that working women themselves were asking for the passage of these bills and had been present at hearings to discuss them.

"We found at the recent international conference of working women that war-stricken Europe had granted an eight-hour day to her women and in many cases to men. We are asking for nothing revolutionary; we believe that these measures would make for the betterment of both men and women. Women are not competing

with men. We want to do away with any idea of competing with them. The eight-hour day will tend to increase wages, and if no overtime work is permitted, workers will have to get high enough wages to eliminate the necessity for that. But it means simply a change from the present 54-hour week to one of 48 hours. And in some trades, a shorter day prevails even now."

EXHIBITS AT CHICAGO AERONAUTICAL SHOW

CHICAGO, Illinois—Two epoch-making aeroplanes—one an aerial Pullman and the other a military machine—will be featured in the exhibit of the Curtiss Aeroplane Motor Corporation at the Chicago aeronautical

Earths." Dr. Miner has done important pioneer work in putting to practical uses many rare minerals for the supply of which the United States was formerly dependent upon the Central Powers.

In the sale of some of these minerals Germany practically held a monopoly, he said, but with the development of the South it has been found that the land, which is of small value for agriculture, is rich in rare earths.

Of the production and practical use of such minerals as thorium, mesothorium, and cerium, the commercial use of which is in the making of gas mantles, Dr. Miner spoke especially. Although the rare earths from which they are derived come principally from India and Brazil, the Germans were able to get substantial control of these elements. The raw material was im-

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The newly elected deputies are about to take possession of the Palais Bourbon under the quizzical gaze of the country, and many "new" representatives have already visited the abode where they will spend a large part of their time during the next four years. Yet it is to be doubted whether many of them know the true history of the Palais Bourbon, or even of the origin of its name.

In 1720, the Quay extending on the left bank of the Seine between the Rue du Pac and the Invalides was just beginning to be inhabited. Several

of Condé moved into the Hôtel de Lassay, preferring it to the vast palace built by his frivolous ancestor, and on the repairs of which he spent no less than 20,000,000 francs. On the eve of the taking of the Bastille, he emigrated with his son, the Duke of Bourbon, and his grandson, the Duke of Enghien. Their palace as well as the Hôtel de Lassay was confiscated and declared national property. A decree of March 11, 1794, created the Commission, and Central School of Public Works, which were installed in the "el-devant Palais Bourbon, now called House of the Revolution."

The Central School of Public Works was no other than the Polytechnic School, which was installed in one wing of the Court of Honor. The lectures began on December 20, 1794, before 400 pupils, who listened with rapt attention to the discourses of Monge and Fourcroy.

Constitution of 1795

The constitution of the year III, or 1795, decided that the government would comprise an executive direction and two assemblies which were, respectively, called the Council of the Ancients, and the Council of the Five Hundred, so as to avoid the objectionable terms of Senate and Legislative Corps which were apt to remind one vividly of the fallen monarchy.

The Ancients took possession of the Théâtre de l'Tuilleries, and the Five Hundred first settled in the Manège in which had taken place the great and decisive debates of the Legislative Assembly and of the Convention. But this building was considered too inconvenient, and to the Five Hundred was given the Palais Bourbon, which has never ceased, since then, from being the seat of the Chamber of Deputies.

But the Five Hundred were not proof against virulent attacks and audacious plots. In the night of the 18th Fructidor, cannon sounded the alarm of the first coup d'état directed against the deputies of the republic. Their President, General Pichereau, the conqueror of Holland, was arrested by Augereau, and condemned to deportation, together with 50 of his colleagues and two directors, Barthélémy and Carnot. The plot was accomplished amidst the greatest calm of the population. Pichereau eventually succeeded in escaping from Sinnamary, and reappeared in Paris, to be immediately arrested and imprisoned in Le Temple.

Five years later, Bonaparte ended the Council of the Five Hundred by arbitrarily transferring the two councils to the Château of St. Cloud on the 18th Brumaire. The next day his famous grenadiers made an unexpected irruption into the orangerie of the castle and pursued the deputies, who escaped as best they could by the windows, freeing themselves, as they fled, of the different parts of their showy unpractical costumes, and scarlet mantles, white togas, and blue toques littered the lawns of St. Cloud. The deputies who escaped reached shelter in a rather undignified dress! The first republic was ended!

After this successful achievement Napoleon proceeded to lodge his Senate at the Luxembourg and his legislative corps, consisting of "300 deputies who received 10,000 francs of wages in order to listen respectfully to the orators of the government," at the Palais Bourbon.

Palace Returned

On March 31, 1814, the allies entered Paris, whilst on April 3, 77 members of the Legislative Corps adhered

"hotels," as the private residences of palatial dimensions of the nobles of that period were called, had recently been erected, among which the hôtels of Torcy, of Seguieray, and of Maine, were certainly the finest. A fourth residence, belonging to the Duke d'Humières, was being built at the entrance of the Rue de Bourgogne and was hardly completed when the Dowager-Duchess of Bourbon acquired all the land extending from that spot to what is now the Esplanade des Invalides.

The Duchess of Bourbon, formerly Mademoiselle de Nantes, was the third child of Louis XIV and Mme. de Montespan. As early marriages were the fashion at that epoch, she had been wedded while still a child to Louis III, Duke of Bourbon, who was none other than the grandson of the great Condé, who, as St. Simon described him in one of his inimitable portraits, "was a man considerably smaller than the smallest."

The Duchess' Palace

Later in her career, and while a widow, and on the advice of the Marquis de Lassay, she built a palace on the banks of the Seine in front of the future site of the Pont de la Concorde, which was only built in 1790, whilst he himself built what is now the Palace of the Presidency, and the official abode of Paul Deschanel.

The Palais Bourbon, completed in 1729, was inhabited for only 14 years by the Duchess. In 1770, the Prince

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to the Act of Restitution which had been pronounced by the Senate on the preceding evening.

With the restoration, the Palais Bourbon was returned to Louis Joseph Bourbon, Prince of Condé, the organizer of the corps of emigrants which even took his name, and he lived in the Hôtel de Lassay until 1818, when his son, Louis-Henri-Joseph succeeded him as Prince of Condé.

Deputies Pay Rental

Although the Palais Bourbon had thus become once again the dwelling-place of its rightful inmates, the deputies still held their meetings within its precincts, by paying an annual rent of 124,000 francs to the Prince of Condé.

In 1827, the government acquired the sum of 5,250,000 francs that part of the palace which it rented, and in 1847 it bought of the Duc d'Aumale for 5,047,475 francs the remaining portions with all the land bordering the Esplanade des Invalides, upon which was built the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The plan of rebuilding the assembly room has been discussed several times. It was even proposed to build a vast legislative palace, large enough to shelter both the Senate and the Chamber, as well as all their dependencies. But this plan, which presented certain undeniable advantages from a material and moral point of view, was rejected, and it was suggested that both senators and deputies should be installed in the Hôtel des Invalides. A saving sense of humor, however, prevented this suggestion from being adopted, and the chansonniers of Montmartre lost a unique occasion of amusing their audiences with descriptions of "the deputies at the Invalides."

At last it was decided that the Senate should remain at the Luxembourg and that the Chamber should continue to occupy the Palais Bourbon of which the Assembly Room would eventually be rebuilt.

Comfort for the Deputies

The Salle des Conférences is especially reserved as a writing-room, and is furnished with an immense horseshoe table liberally provided with pens, ink, and headed paper, as well as envelopes of all dimensions. The deputies are obliged, however, to pay for their stamps, buying them at the special post office which, with the office at the stock exchange, is the busiest in Paris. At the further extremity of the Salle des Conférences, a monumental chimney, in which a tall man can stand quite comfortably, and in which logs, or rather small trees, of one meter and a half in length are burnt whole, in front of which the honorable rest from their labors in deep armchairs. The room is further decorated by a sheet of Spanish flags taken by the armies of Napoleon during the Peninsula War, which are amongst the treasures of the Chamber.

The library of the Chamber is one of the finest of France, and the deputies who have any tendencies toward research work can give free rein to their hobby in the quietest atmosphere one can imagine. Hundreds of thousands of rare books line the walls of the library, true haven of rest in the midst of this temple of political intrigue, to which one may only have access by special authorization.

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BOSTON POLL-TAX ARREST WARRANTS

City Collector Having 160,000 Prepared for a Campaign Against the Tax Delinquents

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Ten temporary girl clerks have been added to the force of the collector's office in this city to prepare 160,000 warrants for the arrest of men who are alleged not to have paid their poll taxes. Threats of arrest for delinquents have resulted, it was said yesterday, in a considerable increase in the number of payments received, some 1500 having paid each day since the plan was announced.

Frank S. Deland, the city collector, in announcing the plans of the department to make a larger showing of collections from polls, said that an attempt had been made in 1918 to collect such taxes through warrants, but that its results had not been such as to indicate that the policy would be generally successful. However, the complaints of the real estate men and others had led him to believe that there was a strong public opinion in favor of larger collections, and he intended to try once more. This drive, he said, would be carried out.

It has been the rule in Boston that poll tax collections have rarely averaged above 30 per cent, and because of the large floating population here it has been difficult to locate men. The city collector will attempt to put other constables than those normally at his disposal on the collection work. These constables have authority to arrest any person who refuses to pay his tax.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS IN KOREA ALLEGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wholesale arrests have been made in Korea since December 28, according to a cable message received by the Korean Commission here from Shanghai headquarters of the provisional government for the Republic of Korea. The arrests included 30 women leaders of patriotic societies, most of them Christians, the cable said, and more than 2000 men and women taken in the Buddhist headquarters in Seoul.

MR. GLASS NOT IN SENATE YET

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Carter Glass will not take his seat as Senator from Virginia when Congress reconvenes today, having assented to the request of President Wilson that he remain Secretary of the Treasury at least until January 15, by which time it is expected his successor will be nominated and confirmed.

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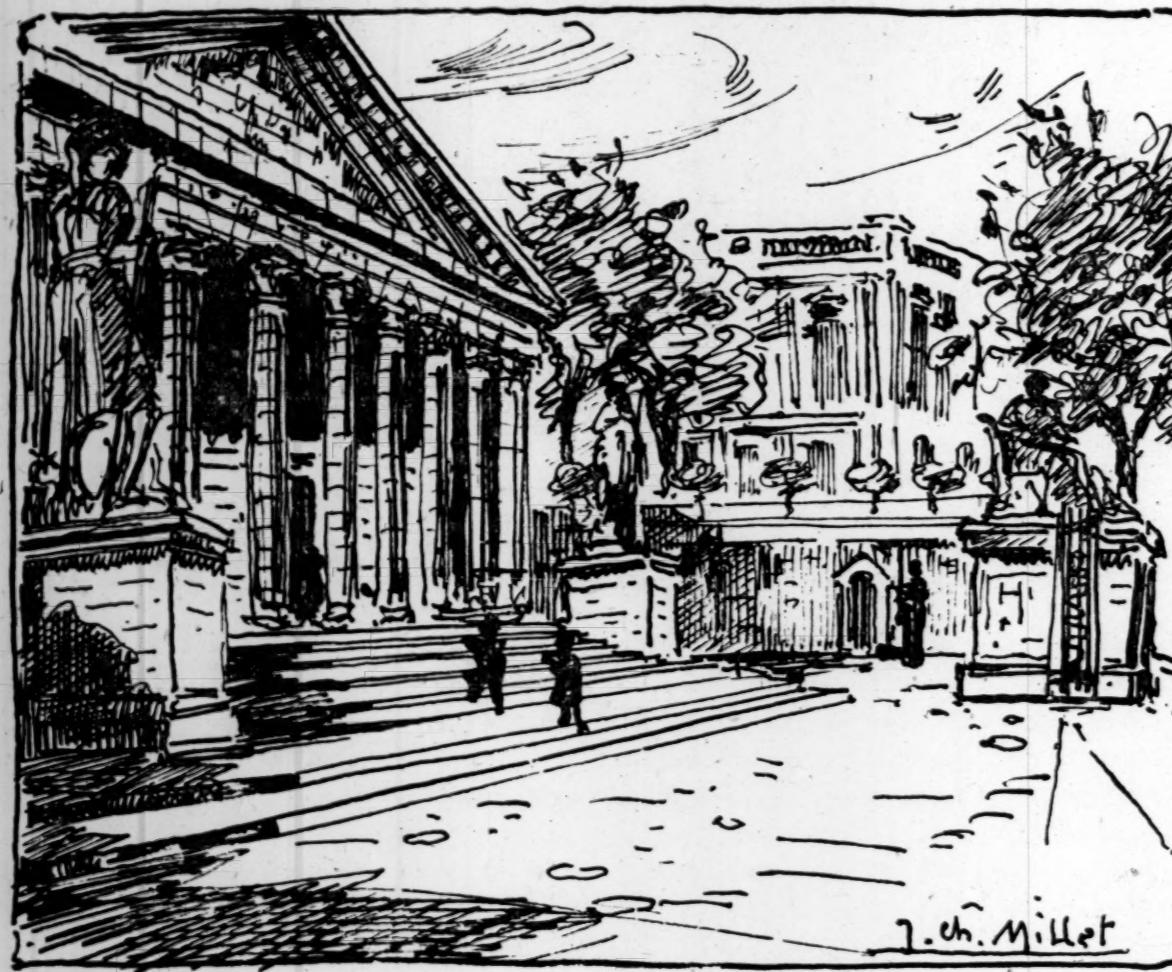
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Palais Bourbon, seat of the Lower Chamber in France

show to be held at the Coliseum on January 8-15. In addition to these types, the Curtiss company will display its latest types of small flying craft—the Oriole, three-seater land machine; the Seagull, three-seater flying boat; and the JN-4D, primary training plane; and the Curtiss six and twelve cylinder engines the company's latest contributions to the aeronautical motor world. Interest is expected to center in the Curtiss Eagle, the first three-motored land machine produced in the United States, described as "the aerial limousine." This machine, which differs from any other in the world in that no part of it is an adaptation from a war design, was built purely for commercial aviation.

SIR G. PAISH NOT ON OFFICIAL VISIT

CHICAGO, Illinois—Two Republican presidential candidates, Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois and Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, are expected to speak at the dinner for Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, here today. Governor Lowden has already accepted.

SPANISH LABOR HAS MADE GREAT GAINS

Before 1918 No Leaders of Note Were Available, but Toward End of War Unions Became Well Organized

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Only two or three years ago it might have been said, and was said, that not only was Spanish labor organization in a more backward state than in any other country of its pretensions and general political importance, but that, having regard to industrial and political conditions, and especially to the strong development of manufactures, its backwardness in this respect was nothing short of astonishing. It was due mainly to the well-known excess of more artificial politics with which Spain is continually handicapped, and which affected the Socialist Party as well as the others, and held it back from any real progress and development.

There was a strong tendency for the Socialist leaders, such as they were, to become mere pretenders and intrigues like the rest, and while this was the case there was little to be done in the way of labor development within the radius of the Socialist Party. On the other hand, there were two labor organizations in existence, but they were without such definite, practical programs as were essential to the case, and moreover, they sought and found quarrels with each other. One was for a more advanced course of action than the other, but neither did anything of consequence.

Labor Was Poorly Paid

Again there was lack of cohesion and want of sympathy between such strong industrial sections of the country as Catalonia, the Asturias, and the Vizcayan region and other parts of Spain, where, beyond an occasional mild and quickly abandoned strike, there was much apathy in all matters affecting labor organization. The people worked under bad conditions, were ill paid, and were continual grumblers for good reason, but after an impulsive determination to improve their state, seemed quickly to give it up as irretrievable and to accept their situation as natural. But above all the workers' societies were without strong leaders.

Most of those who gave them advice did so from old political standpoints, and preached ideals, which for the time being at any rate, were obviously impossible, while they were men who had made no deep study of the advance of the labor movement in other countries, particularly France, how it had been effected, and what it had achieved. It was, in the main, the absence of leaders of knowledge, capacity to lead, and imagination, more than anything else that accounted for the state of stagnation of the Spanish labor movement.

War Intensified Production

A complete change has now occurred. The effects of the war in intensifying industrial production in many centers, especially Catalonia, on the one hand, and at the same time in increasing the cost of living and making the conditions of the working classes so much harder, on the other, have led the workers to a new and intelligent consideration of their circumstances, while at the same time they have acquainted themselves and been impressed with the achievements of the labor parties in France and England. The evident collapse

of the old system of rotatory ministries and the indication that the old order of things in Spain is breaking up, seems at last to have had an influence on the slow intellects of the working class.

But, more than anything, the appearance at the head of organizations of an entirely new type of labor leader, strong, intelligent men with no partiality for simple politics of the Spanish variety, men who have been workers themselves and have come straight from the pits and the factories to take command of associations in a secretarial capacity, devoting their whole time to this work and nothing else, and being paid for it in the ordinary way through subscriptions of their fellows, has been the chief factor in the change that has taken place. These men, especially such as have arisen from the Asturian mining districts, represent a type unknown in Spain before, and they are developing on such lines as will soon make them a force in the labor councils of Europe and the world.

Intensive Propaganda

It is under the influence and by the direction of these men that during the past two or three years a system of intensive propaganda has been carried on throughout Spain. The roughest spade work has had to be accomplished. The very rawest elements of organization have had to be explained to the workers, and this has been done vigorously and effectively. The working masses have been educated, and all the time they have had set before them the example of what was being accomplished in Catalonia, more progressive than the rest of the country, where the workers seemed to be doing the impossible under the leadership of Angel Pestaña, with strong men to support him, and to be fighting the employers in a campaign of such magnitude as had never before been attempted, and apparently not without success. This, however, was not the work of the Union General which relies mainly on political methods.

Gains for Union General

Vascongadas and Santander have 82 sections with 13,211 members; Extremadura has 85 sections with 9,681 members; Old Castile has 89 sections with 80,100 members; the Levant has 82 sections with 11,009 members; Galicia has 58 sections with 47,322 members; Catalonia has 29 sections with 37,60; Aragon has eight sections with 11,000 members; and the Balearics two sections with 77 members. The small representation in Catalonia, the busiest and most advanced part of the country, which might otherwise seem inexplicable, is due to the fact that in that part the workers are given up chiefly to the confederation and syndicalism.

In a single year the Union General has increased its strength by 255 societies or sections and 70,879 members. The agricultural members number 56,949 and constitute a very important feature of the general membership. The railway workers' membership amounts to 12,736. Commercial clerks number 1458, schoolmasters and professors, 117; governmental and municipal employees, 730. Among the remainder who bring the general total up to the figure already given, 160,480, there are workers in every kind of occupation and industry. Authorities of the Union General say that the increase exceeds their most optimistic anticipations and that the Union General with the Socialists are advancing in identical proportion with the confederation.

Union General to conduct a special propaganda campaign. Some considered that the increase in the numerical forces of the confederation must be at the expense of the union and that the progress of syndicalism must be adverse to simple Socialism. The facts, however, indicate that this is far from being the reality, for every class of workers' organization in the peninsula has been increasing rapidly.

Little Growth Till 1918

At the present moment the Union General has more sections and a larger membership than ever before in its history. At the time when the railway workers organized themselves and came into the union to fight their case the union had a membership of 128,970. After the big railway strike there was a considerable decline in the ranks of the railwaymen of their sudden enthusiasm for organization, and when the war broke out it suffered a still further decline, so that in 1916 the union only embraced 84,762 members. But at the beginning of the second half of 1918 the union, along with the Socialist Party and the confederation, began to gain rapidly. The old members came back, and they brought new ones with them. The propaganda was having its effect, and another direction in which this was apparent was in the success of the Socialists at the elections, the Labor Party not yet presenting any organized candidature.

The present strength of the Union General is 160,480, the number of sections being 714. An examination of the membership by regions is highly interesting. The strongest part is that of New Castle, where there are 116 sections with a total membership of 43,523. Next comes Andalusia, also with 116 sections, but a somewhat smaller membership of 34,374. Here, of course, the agrarian problem is the great subject of contention. Next there are the mining districts of Asturias and Leon, closely concentrated as they are, so that with comparatively few sections, 47, they have the high membership of 31,003. After this all other districts are far behind.

Reduced Taxation Expected

State enterprise in Queensland, it is said, is doing much to enable the public to bear the strain of present taxation, as it means selling at a cheaper rate than private enterprise. It is endeavoring to increase the wealth of the country by giving better value to the purchaser for his money, and by retaining for the State the profit previously accruing to private enterprise, adding to the revenue and thus rendering further borrowing and taxation unnecessary.

For the better working of state industries, government-supervised labor has been substituted for the contract

QUEENSLAND TRIES STATE ENTERPRISES

Ryan Government Since 1915 Has Initiated Many State Industries, Including Public Works and Saw Mills

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Queensland Parliament, under the auspices of the Ryan Labor Government elected in May, 1915, has been devoting the years of its power to the initiation and development of certain state enterprises. Applying to these the tenets of Socialism, the object has been to crush unfair monopolies as far as they affect the public, and to protect the latter by competing with legitimate private businesses on fair and effective lines.

Exhaustive inquiry has preceded each enterprise, and wherever practicable, early operations have been based on a small scale, so that the adjustment of administration might be shaped in accordance with the government's own experiences. It is impossible to adopt successfully for instance, in any two trades, precisely the same means for increasing efficiency and economy. The tenets of Socialism can be applied only according to the individual facts of each industry.

The government adopted the day-labor system in carrying out public works as a means of economy and of increasing efficiency. Abnormal conditions arising from the war, and a considerable fall in production owing to drought, had forced upon the state government the choice of three alternatives; increased taxation, increased loans, or state industry. The burden of taxation and of debt already obtained ruled out the first two of these, leaving the third, state industry, which has so far proved a very fair solution of the problem.

Workmen Are Benefited

Although the day-labor system has been inaugurated mainly as a matter of public expediency, and for the benefit of the general community, the workmen employed in government works gain the most. They are better off in a general sense as members of the community, and directly, because the government recognizes its responsibility toward its employees in a way not admitted in private enterprise.

The unions are strengthened and consolidated by the method by which workmen are engaged. Non-partisan fairness is the underlying idea, and neither political influence nor private spite can affect appointments. The foremen have authority, it is true, to discharge an incompetent workman; but this does not tell against him in any subsequent employment, and he is afforded unlimited opportunities for making good.

The gains from the standpoint of employment are progressive, and the benefits accruing from regular, well-paid, state employment, against irregular private employment, at possibly the lowest wages and sometimes at worst conditions permitted by the industrial laws of the country, are obvious. The system is, however, the result of gradual evolutionary growth.

rather than a revolutionary change. Day-labor has been exhaustively tested before its system began to creep into the big industries of the State.

Ambitious Program

State ownership and enterprise has,

under the Ryan administration, grown considerably during the last year or so.

Sawmills, ships, mining ventures,

stations, and railway refreshment

rooms, savings banks and insurance,

are among the industries and enter-

prises recently taken over by the

State of Queensland. It aims also at

the nationalizing of the sugar refin-

eries and liquor trade, and the con-

trol of the fish industry.

The state sawmills were acquired

in accordance with the policy that the

government should supply its own in-

ustrial needs. The enterprise is a

direct consequence of the success of

the day-labor system throughout

Queensland. Statistics, proving that

day-labor saved 20 per cent of the

amount submitted in the lowest tend-

ers by private contractors, encouraged

the government to adopt what ap-

pealed to them as a very sound busi-

ness proposition. A proposition also

thoroughly in accord with the eco-

nomic policy of the ministerial party

in Parliament, and of the Labor or-

ganizations throughout the constitu-

encies. The government had become a

big buyer of timber, and the public

requirements seemed likely to increase

appreciably in the immediate future.

It is not yet possible to tell

whether these state-operated indus-

tries will be a success financially, but

at least in some instances they filled

a need arising from the war, and time

will tell whether they can continue to

compete with individual enterprise on

fair lines. Mr. Hughes, the Prime

Minister, has expressed the opinion

that the Ryan administration has

brought the State to the verge of

bankruptcy through these state-oper-

ated industries, which, if true, would

indicate that the financial arrange-

ments have not been perfect.

MILITARY LABOR CENTERS CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An army coun-

cil instruction states it has been de-

cided to disband the Labor centers si-

tuated in the northern, western, and

southern commands, and London dis-

trict. In the case of London district,

the Labor center will be replaced by

an employment company which will be

called the London District Employ-

ment Company.

We are constantly offering larger and varied assortments of Nationally known lines of merchandise, including

Furniture, from the most reliable sources.

Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets

Monarch Malleable Ranges

Howard Overdraft Heaters

Hoover Electric Cleaners

Victor Victrolas

Brunswick Phonographs

Columbia Grafonolas

Maytag Electric Appliances

Universal Electric Appliances

Wear Ever Aluminum Utensils, etc.

Your conception of what is here to be gained only by an actual visit to his store.

Bush & Lane Piano Co.

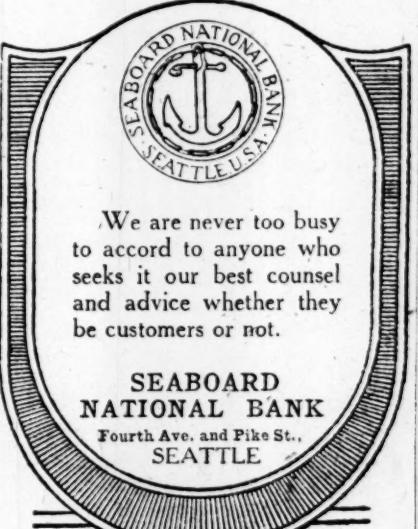


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RECORDS, PLAYER ROLLS

Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise "Everything Pertaining to Music" Seattle Store 1519 THIRD AVE.



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SECOND AVENUE AND UNION STREET SEATTLE, WASH.

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A STORE FOR EVERYBODY

BOSTON MARKET COMPANY

Seattle's Strictly Sanitary Pike Street Market

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MEATS

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SHRIMPS MADE

GEO. PALMER

Main 5406

SEATTLE

FEATURES OF CYCLE SHOW AT OLYMPIA

These Included a Great Demand, New Designs, Auxiliary Engines, Dynamo Lighting, and the All-Chain Drive

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The cycle and motorcycle show, held at the Great Hall of Olympia, London, recently, was remarkable in many ways, but chiefly, perhaps, by reason of the phenomenal demand for machines, and the fact that no similar exhibition had been held in Britain for six years. Apart from these features, however, the show was an achievement of which any industry would have good reason to be proud, even in more normal circumstances.

No Finality Reached

The pedal cycles were noticeable for their general superb finish, and the improvements of equipment.

There were few radical changes in design, and this is hardly surprising in view of the problems of labor and material at present confronting the manufacturers. Neither the manufacturers nor the public, however, are convinced that finality of cycle construction has yet been reached, and amongst other improvements calling for attention in the near future may be mentioned: greater accessibility of the back wheel; easier adjustment of the chain, or the adoption of shaft drive as illustrated in the French F.N. mud protection, and springing. One triumph at least may be recorded in this department: almost every stand exhibited at least one all-black all-weather model—a notable advance on earlier shows.

Demand Exceeds Supply

The general impression left by this vast exhibition was one of the expanding vitality of the cycle and motorcycle industry. The present factories have little chance of overtaking the present phenomenal demand for at least two years, many of them having sold the whole of their 1920 output during the first days of the show. In other words, there is room for new firms. They will appeal to the buying public to the extent that they satisfy the new needs. That means a bold departure from conventional design, and, in the case of motorcycles, a final break with the enslavement of pedal cycle habits.

Especially do the public look to the manufacturers for a light, economical, weather-protected runabout. Still the question remains: Will he present himself for the presidency of the Republic? Most probably, if Mr. Deschanel is the only other candidate. Mr. Clemenceau dislikes Mr. Deschanel. No one exactly knows why. No doubt this latent enmity results from the opposition of two temperamentally so absolutely different as to be irreconcilable. The extreme courtesy of Mr. Deschanel is almost affected, whilst the bluntness of Mr. Clemenceau is well known. Mr. Deschanel is tactful, whilst Mr. Clemenceau glories in being as brusque in politics as in his daily life. Mr. Deschanel negotiates, whilst Mr. Clemenceau rages his adversary to earth. Mr. Deschanel is elegant, wealthy, and a man of the world. Mr. Clemenceau despises elegance as much as he does society, and has never possessed any fortune. Mr. Deschanel has belonged for the last 20 years to the Académie Française, whilst Mr. Clemenceau, only elected a few months ago, apparently scorns it, and refuses to be "solemnly received."

Mr. Deschanel's Chances

In any case, Mr. Clemenceau dislikes Mr. Deschanel, and the thought that the latter could be President of the Republic both irritates and revolts him. Yet it is undeniable that Mr. Deschanel has many chances of being elected.

Mr. Clemenceau would have preferred to make René Renault, former Minister and president of the Army Commission, his successor. But unfortunately Mr. Renault was beaten at the last election.

Mr. Viviani was then thought of. But he refused; and in order to prove his friendship to Mr. Deschanel, Mr. Viviani consented to write the preface to the collection of speeches the latter has recently published.

Mr. Clemenceau next tried Raoul Peret, former Minister and president of the Budget Commission. Mr. Peret refused, as he limits his ambition to obtaining the vice-presidency of the Chamber.

He also approached Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, who likewise declined all participation in such a combination.

Mr. Deschanel as Sole Candidate

There are therefore many chances that Mr. Deschanel will be the sole candidate to the presidency of the Chamber and that he will be elected. In that case he will then be candidate for the presidency of the Republic. One man alone can bar him the way: Mr. Clemenceau. In fact, were Mr. Clemenceau to present himself, Mr. Deschanel would immediately retire before him.

In the lobby of the chamber Mr. Clemenceau's supporters are leading a violent campaign in his favor against Mr. Deschanel, whom they accuse of always having entrenched himself in the shelter of the presidential chair, refusing the charge of power. They also maintain that Mr. Deschanel has been waiting for the presidency of the Republic for 20 years and that this high post should only be granted to a man having accomplished a true political task. By electing Mr. Clemenceau and by increasing his powers the latter would continue to govern efficiently.

TRIAL FOLLOWING THE BERLIN MARCH RIOTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The trial commenced recently of Lieutenant Marloh, who is charged with inflicting the supreme penalty on a number of people in the March riots in Berlin in 1919.

On March 11 a number of former members of the People's Navy Division (Volks-Marine Division) assembled at 32 Französische Strasse, Berlin. The People's Navy Division, founded during the revolutionary days of November, 1918, developed anti-government tendencies and was dissolved on March 11 by the government. In the same month the great riots in Berlin were renewed and the imperial De-

WHO WILL BE NEXT FRENCH PRESIDENT?

Choice Seems to Lie Between Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Deschanel, but Former Declines

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The political question of the day is: Will Mr. Clemenceau be a candidate for the presidency of the Republic? Or more exactly: Will Mr. Clemenceau be President of the Republic, for no one doubts that he will be elected if he comes forward.

When questioned Mr. Clemenceau declares he will not be a candidate and that he is about to retire from public life. He is not content to say this, but also writes it, and he has even announced through the French press that on leaving power on the day after the senatorial elections, he will undertake a journey to Egypt and will later return to the Vendée, where he has, in fact, rented a house facing the Breton sea.

However, in politics the most affirmative resolves are usually intentions subject to many changes. Mr. Clemenceau had already, on the very morrow of the armistice, announced that he would resign. He did not. He had said that he would leave after the ratification of the Peace Treaty; he remained! Therefore his friends declare:

Reasons Why He Must Remain

He would be happy to leave—but we still have him. He must remain to form a Cabinet in the new Chamber, which is confused and strangely chaotic. It must have a plan of action, and he alone can do it. He will therefore remain a few months in power, even if he does not present himself as a candidate for the presidency of the Republic.

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GERMAN REPUBLIC BEARS HIGH TAXES

Mr. Erzberger's New Fiscal Bills Impose Graduated Tax—Even Workmen Must Pay Heavily

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—In the Imperial Council, formerly the Federal Council, where all the German federal states are represented, the fiscal reform drawn up by the Imperial Finance Minister, Mr. Erzberger, has been discussed and adopted after a short deliberation. These new fiscal bills were announced by the government months ago. The most important feature of the reform is that the Empire only has the right to raise taxes. The expression "Empire" often gives rise in foreign countries to misunderstanding inasmuch as it is thought to be the old "Imperial" empire; but the word "Empire" now stands for "State" or, rather, a federation of states, no matter whether imperial or republican.

The federal states with the cities and communities will share in this imperial income tax only at a percentage rate. These new bills are to be valid only until April 1, 1923.

During the deliberation, several German federal states opposed the abolition of the fiscal regulations of the states and communities in force until now, and Mr. Erzberger's tax projects are likely to encounter strong opposition in the National Assembly.

The reform bills impose a tax upon every German earning more than 1000 marks a year, and Germans emigrating abroad are also dutiable for two years. Foreigners are to be taxed if they reside in Germany or if they stay professionally longer than three months in the German Empire. Exemptions for families are made, so that for one person supported, a yearly income of 1500 marks is exempt from taxation; for every additional person 300 marks additional per person are exempt. A family of four members, for instance, would be exempt from taxation if the income is not over 2100 marks.

States No Longer Levy Income Tax

For the first 1000 marks, over and above the original 1000 marks which are exempt from taxation, an income

tax of 10 per cent a year is levied; for the second 1000 marks 11 per cent, and one additional per cent for every 1000 marks additional. An income of more than 500,000 marks is taxable to the extent of 60 per cent. A special tax, the so-called "capital increment tax," is levied from the earning of cash investments. This tax varies, according to the manner in which the cash is invested, for instance shares, bonds, scrip, industrial or banking, and similar securities are taxed from between 10 to 20 per cent of the net profits.

Until now the income tax was raised by the state, and the communities had the right to levy additional taxes based upon the state income tax. In Berlin, for instance, this additional tax amounted before the war to 80 per cent from the state income tax; in the last year this additional tax increased to 300 per cent; and in Königsberg, the capital of the Prussian Province of Eastern Prussia, even to 560 per cent. Mr. Erzberger's reform bill abolished these additional taxes; the federal states receive a share of the imperial income tax, namely 90 per cent of the taxes raised from incomes below 15,500 marks, 60 per cent below 25,500 marks, 40 per cent below 50,000 marks, 20 per cent below 400,000 marks, and 20 per cent of the taxes raised from incomes over 400,000 marks. The federal states are obliged to allot to the cities and communities a share based upon a certain fixed ratio. The "capital increment tax" goes entirely into the imperial treasury.

Workmen Will Feel Tax

The states are furthermore obliged to raise taxes of their own from increments gained by real estate and by trades; the communities are obliged to levy "pleasure taxes" upon theaters, cinemas, dancing entertainments, exhibitions and every kind of musical entertainment. These new taxes are naturally an extraordinary heavy burden upon every individual; the burden is the more onerous in view of the fact that the value of the money in Germany has sunk to about one-fifth of its former value. The workingmen especially were accustomed in peacetime to pay only very small taxes; they will now have to learn gradually that Germany has lost a great war. A German laborer who formerly earned not more than 900 to 1000 marks a year paid not more than six marks a year state income tax; today even an unskilled laborer earns at least 6000 marks, on which he would formerly have had to pay 182 marks state income tax; according to the

new bill, however, he will have to pay an imperial income tax of about 700 marks on an income of 6000 marks.

But even these high taxes will hardly suffice to cover all the expenses imposed on the German Republic through the loss of the war. The railroads and other undertakings of the Empire and of the states are now requiring extra allowances amounting to millions. The sums paid to the families of soldiers who fell in the war makes up at least as much. Outside of the imperial income tax it will therefore be necessary to levy considerable amounts in new indirect taxes or to increase the present direct taxes. The tobacco tax, for instance, the government intends to raise within the next few weeks to almost double its amount. The future of those living in Germany looks black, and it requires a large amount of endurance not to lose one's courage in working for the economic reconstruction of Germany.

NO TITLES FOR CANADIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—It is being pointed out that for the first time since Confederation, there were no Canadian honors bestowed by King George on New Year's Day. Hitherto there have always appeared in the list the names of prominent Canadians as the recipients of knighthoods or other honors, but as the result of recent proceedings in the Federal House of Commons this year these were absent. During the first session of the present year a lengthy debate was carried on around the question of hereditary and other titles with the result that a petition was forwarded to His Majesty expressing a sentiment adverse to the granting of titles to Canadians, other than for purely naval or military reasons.

TRAINING COURSES NEAR END

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—One branch of the useful work being performed by the Canadian Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment will shortly have come to the end of its usefulness. On February 30 the vocational training courses will practically be stopped. Generally speaking, the work of demobilization has been completed a sufficient time to allow all returned men who so desired to take advantage of the training.



Standards in Fashion

THE genius of Betty Wales is ever fresh. Her art of creating dresses of youthful character that appeal both to the matronly woman and the girl shows to greater advantage from season to season. For this New Year's time she has chosen fabrics and colors with a lavish hand. Combined with these essentials is the diversity of style expected of her by the thousands of admirers who have adopted Betty Wales Dresses as a standard always in keeping with the latest trends of fashion.

Only one dealer in your vicinity sells Betty Wales Dresses, and you should find his selection complete for every occasion. If you do not know that store we will gladly furnish the information.

Every Dress bearing the Betty Wales Label is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction.



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New York City



The Wonderful Story of the Tin Can

If the tin can has been to you a common thing of commonplace service, think that way of it no longer. Think of the tin can for what it really is—a wonder of the times. Think of it as a monument to patient achievement in our personal interests.

What a tale it could tell! A tale to compel our respect and whet our appetites.

Once this tin can lay inert in the Earth in its original elements—had lain there since Time began—awaiting the hand of man that should bring it forth, make the metal, give it shape, and crown it with great usefulness.

And while it thus lay, awaiting its destiny, there likewise lay those other ingredients, from which Nature herself should bring forth the products of garden, orchard and field, so wonderfully nourishing and delicious.

You Get Choice Foods Because of It
What a stimulus to imagination! What a

tribute could be written to what Earth holds in trust for her people! How she holds in one hand the secret of the peach, the pineapple, the succulent vegetable! How she holds in the other the no less wonderful secret of the means that shall carry her bounty to any table—anywhere—any time of the year.

Today, all these ingredients lie dormant together. Tomorrow, rising from the earth, they meet again, each to triumph in "the miracle on your table."

The Needs of Your Own Table Developed It

But Nature's triumph means man's triumph, also. The tin can of commerce was not born in a day nor without great industrial travail.

The can making industry in America parallels that of food-canning itself. In the beginning, each canner made his own cans, and a workman in those days could make by hand 150 per day.

Today, production of more than Six Billion cans annually for the canned food output of America is significant of the development of the tin can industry, and of the canned food industry, as well, which makes all these millions upon millions of cans necessary. The imagination is staggered by it. Expressed in terms of tables supplied, and of individuals served, it is almost beyond belief.

Science Stands Back of It

The "tin" can is a steel can, coated with tin. It is a product of science, of scientific research by hundreds of specialists who have studied every step of evolution beginning with analysis of the steel itself.

Extraordinary Care Has Surrounded It

For example, over a period of years, picked men from the laboratories of four great organizations united in the common effort of developing the tin container. These were the laboratories of steel manufacturers, tin plate

manufacturers, can manufacturers, and the National Canners Association. Special "heats" of steel were experimented with, foods packed in the cans produced from the steel, and the results recorded with scientific accuracy. The thickness of the tin coating became a matter of scientific determination. Methods of sealing and imperviousness of joints are subjects of closest scientific scrutiny.

Respect the Tin Can

As the tin can stands on your grocer's shelves or on the shelves of your own pantry, this highly specialized little object claims your respect. The tin can unquestionably is one of the safest, most practicable and scientific food containers that human skill and ingenuity has been able to devise for the benefit of mankind.

*The Miracle
on Your
Table*

National Canners Association
WASHINGTON, D.C.

A nation-wide organization formed in 1907, consisting of producers of all varieties of hermetically sealed canned foods which have been sterilized by heat. It neither produces, buys, nor sells. Its purpose is to assure, for the mutual benefit of the industry and the public, the best canned foods that scientific knowledge and human skill can produce.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WEST BROMWICH ADDS TO LEAD

Albions Only First Division Club to Gain Full Points in English Association Football Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday)—West Bromwich Albion along of the four leading association football clubs in the First Division gained full points today, Burnley dropping a point, not unexpectedly, on Aston Villa's ground and Newcastle United and Sunderland going under to two lowly clubs, in Oldham Athletic and Derby County. Bolton Wanderers, in consequence, superseded Sunderland in fourth place and the Albions' nominal lead over the second club is two points, though they have two matches in hand.

In the Second Division the Tottenham Hotspurs increased the number of points gained in league games to 40, with Huddersfield, who continued with emphasis their recent scoring feats, 6 points behind. The third and fourth clubs, Birmingham and Blackpool, each dropped points and Hull City, also fairly well up in the standing, lost ground through a very heavy defeat at South Shields. Coventry City's recent team improvements have won some fruit and they have yielded the bottom place to Grimsby Town.

The three leading teams in the Scottish League scored 10 goals between them, but the opposition was not of the strongest and the Rangers have now scored 70 goals during the season, a total higher than that scored by any other first-class club in England or Scotland.

FIRST DIVISION
West Bromwich 5, Blackburn 1.
*Bolton 1, Notts County 6.
Bradford City 0, Bradford 0.
*Preston 5, Sunderland 0.
*Sheffield 1, Manchester United 0.
Middlebrough 4, Preston 1.
Oldham 1, *Newcastle 0.
Sheffield United 2, Liverpool 2.
*Aston Villa 2, Burnley 2.
Everton 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1.
Arsenal 2, Manchester City 2.

SECOND DIVISION
Coventry 1, Rotherham 1.
Leicester 2, *Grimsby 1.
Huddersfield 2, Port Vale 1.
South Shields 1, Hull 1.
*Tottenham 1, Stockport 1.
*Wolverhampton 4, Lincoln 0.
Barnsley 2, Clapton Orient 1.
Blackpool 0, West Ham 0.
Bristol City 1, Birmingham 1.
*Pulham 0, Stoke 0.
Notts Forest 1, Bury 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Aberdeen 2, Acaemicals 6.
Dundee 2, *Albion Rovers 1.
Hibernian 2, Clydebank 6.
Kilmarnock 2, Ayr United 1.
Motherwell 4, Hearts 1.
Celtic 2, Raith 0.
Rangers 3, Falkirk 1.
*Third Lanark 1, Airdrieonians 1.

*Home club.

OLYMPIC YACHT RACES PLANNED

Belgian Yacht Clubs Have Special Committee to Handle This Branch of Competition

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—One of the most important series of international yacht races this year will be the Olympic regattas which will be held in Belgian waters under the auspices of a committee representative of all Belgian yacht clubs. Yacht races were first included in the program of the Olympic games in 1908 when the games were held in England. In that year competitors were attracted from a number of different countries including France, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and the races proved so successful that similar events were arranged for the following Olympiad which was held in Sweden in 1912.

When the Olympic races first took place in the Solent, the International Yacht Racing Union rule of yacht measurement was in its first year of existence and Olympic racing was limited to the classes provided by this rule. There must obviously be some standard type of yacht or some standard series of classes selected as the basis for such international racing, and it was then believed that the International Yacht Racing Union classes were the most suitable, taken all around. The result of the first races amply justified this choice and the International Yacht Racing Union classes were again selected for the races at Stockholm in 1912. This year a slight modification in the program will be necessary. The matter was thoroughly discussed at a meeting of delegates of all Belgian yacht clubs recently and, in order to suit present-day conditions as well as possible, it was decided to give races only for the 6 and 8-meter rating classes of the International Yacht Racing Union old rule and organize races as well for corresponding classes under any new rule which might be adopted at the international conference which has just been held in London.

The venue chosen for the seventh Olympiad in Belgium is the ancient City of Antwerp and therefore the Royal Yacht Club of Belgium which has its quarters there was asked by the Central Olympic Committee to undertake the organization of the regatta. Animated by a fine sporting instinct, and in the desire to make the races successful, this club formed a special committee composed of representatives of every yacht club in Belgium and representatives of the Olympic committee, which will be intrusted with the organization and management of the Olympic races this year. The dates chosen are July 11, 12, 13, and 14. There will be only three days' actual racing, but a fourth day is provided as a safe-

guard in case of impossible weather conditions and also in case a tie between two competitors should make a decisive final race necessary.

It is a fundamental condition that Olympic yacht races shall be sailed over a triangular course in order that competing vessels shall have a test of their powers of sailing to windward. Such a course cannot well be laid out upon the river Schelde near Antwerp so the Royal Ostend Yacht Club will be asked to lay out a suitable course in Ostend Roads. This will provide an open-water course in the North Sea and, generally, at the time of year which has been selected, there are steady breezes of moderate strength which should help to give boats, crews, and helmsmen a fair test of their capabilities.

It is very pleasing to be able to announce that the first tentative entry is from a well-known British racing yachtsman who prefers the cloak of anonymity for the present. Great Britain is in a peculiar position in regard to next year's Olympic racing. When the war broke out in 1914 she had the finest fleet of international class raters in the whole world. This was gradually dispersed during the war. So practically the whole of the British fleet of "meter yachts" passed into other hands. The Norwegians were the principal buyers, but a number went to Denmark and Sweden, where they now form the backbone of the "first-class" racing fleets of those countries. It is a tribute to British sportsmanship that one yachtsman intends having a racing yacht especially built to carry British colors in this year's Olympic races.

Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, French, and Spanish entries are certain to be received, as well as others from Belgium, Britain, Italy, and Finland; for that reason the 1920 Olympic races will be the beginning of the renaissance of international yacht racing. The conditions governing these races are very simple. The 6 and 8-meter racing classes only will be catered for. One vessel in each class may be entered from any one country. All yachts must be manned and steered exclusively by amateur yachtsmen of the nationality they represent and belonging to a recognized yacht or sailing club in their country. The only prizes are gold, silver, and bronze Olympic medals provided by the Central Olympic Committee, and these will be awarded on total points gained in the races. Yachts which, in ordinary racing, would have gained a first, second, or third prize will in the Olympic races receive points. The yacht scoring the highest number of points in any class will be the winner thereof. It is interesting to note that there is no restriction governing the nationality of the yachts themselves. A yacht representing the United States, for instance, may be designed and built in Great Britain or any other country.

To provide additional attractions not only for possible competitors in the Olympic yacht races, but also for the numerous yachtsmen who will cruise to Belgian waters this year, the Belgian yacht clubs have joined together to provide a series of yacht and motor-boat races at various places on the Belgian coast and the inland waters of that country. Belgium will be a great rallying point of yachtsmen, and the way in which the Olympic races are being organized is evidence of the tenacity and powers of recuperation possessed by that little country.

UNIVERSITY TEAMS IN THE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Dublin University and Queen's University, Belfast, met in a good, hard-fought rugby football game in Trinity College Park, December 3, and drew without a score. Queen's, in spite of being much lighter forward than their opponents, put up a splendid fight, and kept Trinity busy all the time, though in the last few minutes Dickson and Tipping, one after the other all but got over the line for Trinity. For Trinity, Russell was conspicuous at fullback, while De Bruyn, Dickson, and H. B. de Merwe all did sterling work. For the Queen's team, Stewart was very good at fullback, while all the three-quarters showed up well.

CAPABLANCA WINS 100 GAMES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In his last three performances previous to meeting the House of Commons, J. R. Capablanca, the chess champion, did not lose a single game. Winning 100 games in a week, he brought his total of wins for his English tour to 106, against 55 draws and 25 losses. It was then believed that the International Yacht Racing Union rule of yacht measurement was the most suitable, taken all around. The result of the first races amply justified this choice and the International Yacht Racing Union classes were again selected for the races at Stockholm in 1912. This year a slight modification in the program will be necessary. The matter was thoroughly discussed at a meeting of delegates of all Belgian yacht clubs recently and, in order to suit present-day conditions as well as possible, it was decided to give races only for the 6 and 8-meter rating classes of the International Yacht Racing Union old rule and organize races as well for corresponding classes under any new rule which might be adopted at the international conference which has just been held in London.

The venue chosen for the seventh Olympiad in Belgium is the ancient City of Antwerp and therefore the Royal Yacht Club of Belgium which has its quarters there was asked by the Central Olympic Committee to undertake the organization of the regatta. Animated by a fine sporting instinct, and in the desire to make the races successful, this club formed a special committee composed of repre-

sentatives of every yacht club in Belgium and representatives of the Olympic committee, which will be intrusted with the organization and management of the Olympic races this year. The dates chosen are July 11, 12, 13, and 14. There will be only three days' actual racing, but a fourth day is provided as a safe-

guard in case of impossible weather conditions and also in case a tie between two competitors should make a decisive final race necessary.

It is a fundamental condition that Olympic yacht races shall be sailed over a triangular course in order that competing vessels shall have a test of their powers of sailing to windward. Such a course cannot well be laid out upon the river Schelde near Antwerp so the Royal Ostend Yacht Club will be asked to lay out a suitable course in Ostend Roads. This will provide an open-water course in the North Sea and, generally, at the time of year which has been selected, there are steady breezes of moderate strength which should help to give boats, crews, and helmsmen a fair test of their capabilities.

It is very pleasing to be able to an-

nounce that the first tentative entry is from a well-known British racing yachtsman who prefers the cloak of anonymity for the present. Great Britain is in a peculiar position in regard to next year's Olympic racing. When the war broke out in 1914 she had the finest fleet of international class raters in the whole world. This was gradually dispersed during the war. So practically the whole of the British fleet of "meter yachts" passed into other hands. The Norwegians were the principal buyers, but a number went to Denmark and Sweden, where they now form the backbone of the "first-class" racing fleets of those countries. It is a tribute to British sportsmanship that one yachtsman intends having a racing yacht especially built to carry British colors in this year's Olympic races.

Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, French,

and Spanish entries are certain to be received, as well as others from Bel-

gium, Britain, Italy, and Finland; for that reason the 1920 Olympic races will be the beginning of the renaissance of international yacht racing. The conditions governing these races are very simple. The 6 and 8-meter racing classes only will be catered for. One vessel in each class may be entered from any one country. All yachts must be manned and steered exclusively by amateur yachtsmen of the nationality they represent and belonging to a recognized yacht or sailing club in their country. The only prizes are gold, silver, and bronze Olympic medals provided by the Central Olympic Committee, and these will be awarded on total points gained in the races. Yachts which, in ordinary racing, would have gained a first, second, or third prize will in the Olympic races receive points. The yacht scoring the highest number of points in any class will be the winner thereof. It is interesting to note that there is no restriction governing the nationality of the yachts themselves. A yacht representing the United States, for instance, may be designed and built in Great Britain or any other country.

To provide additional attractions not

only for possible competitors in the

Olympic yacht races, but also for the

numerous yachtsmen who will cruise

to Belgian waters this year, the Bel-

gian yacht clubs have joined together

to provide a series of yacht and motor-

boat races at various places on the Bel-

gian coast and the inland waters of that

country. Belgium will be a great

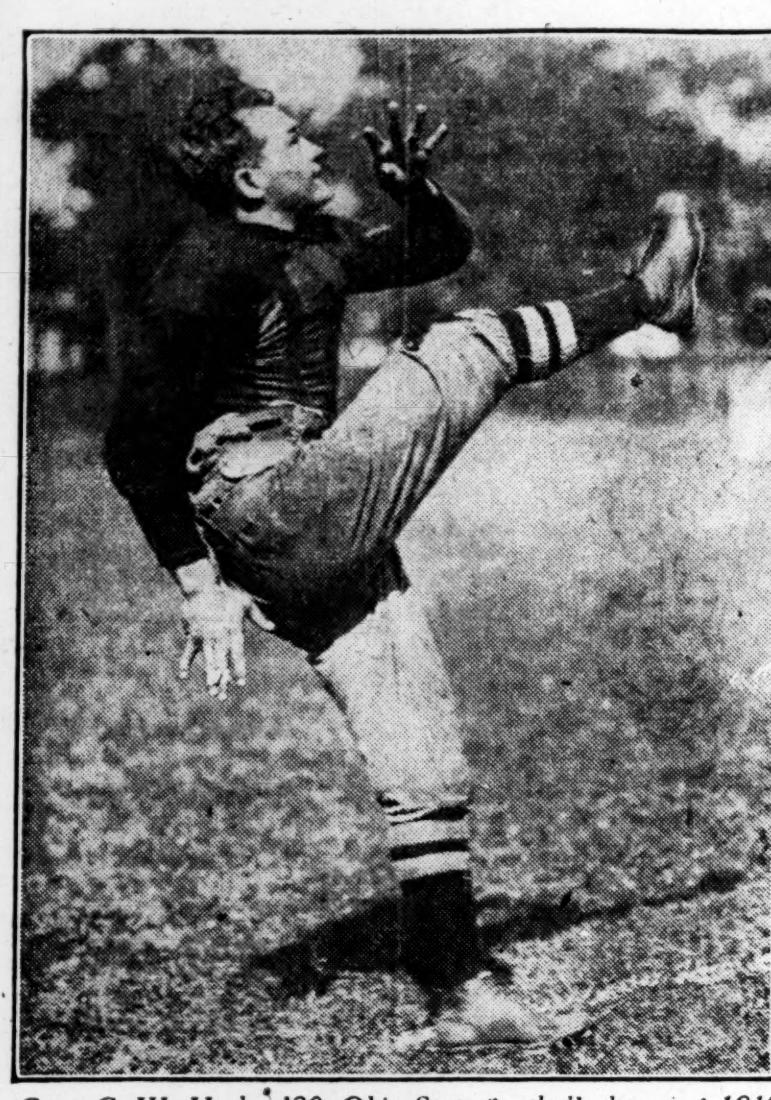
rallying point of yachtsmen, and the

way in which the Olympic races are

being organized is evidence of the

tenacity and powers of recuperation

possessed by that little country.



Capt. C. W. Harley '20, Ohio State football eleven of 1919

OHIO TO RETAIN MOST OF ELEVEN

Among Those to Leave, However, Is Capt. C. W. Harley '20, Great Conference Athlete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Of the players who comprised the Ohio State University football team, holders of second place in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship during the past season, only three regulars will be lost to the Scarlet and Gray; but one of these is Capt. C. W. Harley '20, Ohio State's greatest athlete. The others to leave before next year are F. G. Holthaus '20, center, and J. T. Flowers '21, end. Flowers will not graduate, but has announced that he will not return to school next fall.

The loss of Harley is hard to estimate. In addition to his own known ability, the value of his presence on the team has been very important. His participation has been almost as important to his team and school as his physical ability. The defeat by Illinois was forgotten in a few minutes, but the fact that Harley lost his last game as an Ohio State player, his only defeat in three years, will never be forgotten at the Buckeye school. And it was not chiefly his wonderful football record, but rather his extremely modest personality that made Harley the most notable and most popular student yet enrolled at Ohio State.

Of the substitutes, A. J. Nemec '20, who played center against Illinois; F. L. Schweitzer '20, halfback; H. A. Wiper '20, quarterback; F. J. Bell '20, tackle; C. A. MacDonald '20, end; O. S. Matheny '20, fullback; and M. A. Fuller '20, end, will all graduate in June. However, the freshman team, well stocked in big linemen and fast backs, is expected to supply many splendid substitutes and a few regulars.

In the backfield for next fall, Ohio State will again have G. R. Stinchcomb '21, quarterback; F. R. Williamson '21 and S. H. Taylor '22, fullbacks; and W. H. Bliss '22 and T. C. Davies '21, halfbacks. Harry Workman, captain of the freshman team this fall, who comes from Huntington, West Virginia, is expected to make up any deficiencies in the backfield.

On the line C. E. Myers '22 and W. V. Slyker '21 will be in their old positions at the ends. I. M. Huffman '21 and R. H. Spiers '22, will be eligible for the tackle places, and L. A. Pixley '22 and Dean Trot '22, should be regular guards in 1920. The center position will be left without an experienced man, but one of the many freshman linemen will undoubtedly be able to fill up this hole.

The defeat by the Illini, the first to Ohio State in this city since 1914 (except in informal military football last year), has only made the university more determined than ever to come back to its old footing in 1920. No gridiron work will be done until spring, but confidence is expressed that Ohio State will redeem lost laurels another year.

INTERCOLLEGiate FLYING ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In order that aviation may be added to the list of annual contests between leading universities in this country, representatives of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia Universities and Williams College, who are members of varsity flying clubs, have formed the Intercollegiate Flying Association. The first air race among university members, to be held on May 8, will be modeled on the New York-Toronto and the trans-continental air races organized by the American Flying Club. The race will be along a course taking in the cities in which the universities are located. Three contestants will be received from each university.

CHESS TITLE IS WON BY COLUMBIA

Wins All but Two of Individual Games in Its Matches With Harvard, Princeton and Yale

INTERCOLLEGiate CHESS LEAGUE STANDING

College	Won	Lost
Columbia University	10½	1½
Harvard University	7	5
Princeton University	6½	5½
Yale University	0	12

INDIVIDUAL STANDING

Player and College	Won	Lost
C. B. Isaacson '21, Columbia	3	0
W. R. Thompson '21, Columbia	3	0
M. A. Schapiro '22, Columbia	2½	4
Philip Wolfson '22, Columbia	2	1
M. O. Murphy '22, Harvard	2	1
Robert Johnson '20, Harvard	2	1
A. R. Frey '20, Harvard	2	1
W. Chamberlin Jr. '19, Princeton	1½	2
S. E. Hall '21, Princeton	2	1
C. T. Smith '22, Princeton	2	1
L. H. Hall '20, Harvard	1	2
E. G. Miles '20, Princeton	1	2
J. C. Cairns '22, Yale	0	2
J. S. Brubacher '20, Yale	0	2
Bernard Malin '20, Yale	0	3
Reginald Malsin '20, Yale	0	3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—As all the experts had predicted, the chess team of Columbia University again won the Intercollegiate Chess League annual tournament from teams of Princeton, Harvard, and Yale. The advantages of practice against the best players of New York gave them a tremendous advantage. They won every match against Harvard and Yale, and lost only one match and a draw to Princeton.

Harvard, by a victory of three games to one, Saturday, took second place from Princeton by a margin of one-half point. C. T. Smith was the only member of the Princeton team to win. Using an irregular opening, by flawless play he won the game in brilliant fashion in 24 moves. The result of the final game between Robert Johnson, Harvard, and E. G. Miles, Princeton, was not known until the conclusion of the tournament when E. K. Perkins, the referee, announced it to the Harvard player. The summary:

Player and College	Won	Lost
K. O. Mott-Smith '20, Harvard	2	1
W. B. Chamberlin Jr. '19, Princeton	2	1
Robert Johnson '2		

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Punch and Judy

For some time our home had been without a dog, and we three children missed a four-legged playmate far more than any save the most understanding of grown-ups would have imagined. We said little, feeling it would seem half disloyal to the former wee fox terrier with which we had romped; but Father understood, and one day we heard him say to Mother: "We'll have to find another one; no child is properly brought up, unless he has a dog to play with, anyway." Then we heard Mother say: "Well, all right; but not a very big one." Then we lay away silently and hugged one another.

Sure enough, the next Sunday, when we came home from church (Father had not gone with us for some reason), we heard a noise from the library; and there sat Father in his big morris chair, trying to read a somewhat battered and chewed magazine, while around the room in his pursuit of portions of the weekly newspaper rushed two brown playfellows, dogs, not one, but two!

Father caught Mother's eye apologetically. "Er—you see, they were the only two left; they had always been together, and we thought it would be a shame to separate them. I'm going to see Tom Estey; his Ned ought to have a dog, and then these two could go on living right on the same street."

When we children finally captured our new treasures, we clung to them by leg, tail, or muzzle, seeking a speedy acquaintance. They were spaniels, cocker spaniels, with plump, active bodies, beautiful brown eyes, soft curly brown coats, and the friendliest of tails imaginable. Now, there is a great difference among canine tails, even nice ones. Of course, there is nothing lovelier than the aristocratic plume of a collie, nothing denoting better pedigree than the screw tail of a Boston bull, no tail on earth more stanch and loyal than an Airedale's; but, for sheer friendliness, twinkling, merry friendliness, commend me to that of a cocker spaniel!

We romped with our new treasures nearly an hour, before something occurred to us. "What are we going to call them?" we demanded. There was a long pause, and for a bit it looked as if our pets were likely to go unnamed. Then Robin put out a detaining little hand, as the two merry dogs raced by. "They make me think of the funny clowns at the show last week," he suggested; and lo and behold, their names were fitted to them then and there, Punch and Judy.

Oh, the excitement of our household that first week, after the arrival of those funny brown clowns! One puppy can play any number of quaint pranks, all by himself, in a house where there are rubbers to tug around over the floor, papers to chew up, a cat to tease, and doors through which to dash madly in a solitary game with oneself. But two puppies together furnish simply no end of excitement, for all the mischief which the first pup fails to originate is sure to be achieved by number two; and if one wearied animal does off for a few minutes, his lonely little comrade needs must take the sleeper by a curly brown ear, and away go both in a wild game of tag through the house.

We children thought such antics delightful, but Mother considered them quite too much. "Dear me," she would say, as she would straighten out a fringed table cover, and replace the rugs; "one dog is just a dog, but two dogs are as bad as five!" And after Father had rescued his driving gloves, for the third or fourth time, from a tug of war between Punch and Judy, the last time with a wee hole cut through the stout leather by Judy's white teeth, he concluded it was time to see Tom Estey about his Ned having a dog. That afternoon Mother, sewing in the living room, suddenly realized that the house was unusually quiet, much quieter than it had been since our playfellows came. She called the dogs by name, but there was no response. She went in search of them, upstairs, no Punch and Judy; downstairs, no sound or sign until she stepped into the big front library, where in a sunny window her choicest umbrella plant stood, four feet tall, in a great jardiniere on the floor. Just inside the doorway portières Punch stood peering up at her, his head cocked on one side, and a suspicious shred of green in his mouth. The umbrella plant lay prostrate on the rug, its long fronds dragged and rent, where it had been tugged bodily from its receptacle and dragged chariot-like about the room, in the wake of an excited dog. Punch eyed Mother doubtfully; he must have felt that he had been naughty; while little Judy nudged him from behind, as if to urge him to go on with the game. After suitable punishment had been meted out to the culprits, the umbrella plant was replanted, and continued to grow in its soft mud, quite as though it had enjoyed its adventure.

That night, however, Father went down to the Estey's to suggest that one of the dogs ought to come to live with them; and, in next day's council, we decided that we could best spare the harum-scarum Judy, as Punch alone might be a well-behaved spaniel. The house seemed quiet for the next few days, but its peaceful quiet was certainly a change for the better; though we children could hardly be persuaded to admit it. As often as we could we would go down to the Estey's for a romp taking our pet to play with Judy.

Only once, thereafter, did Judy return us, when her master's family went away for a week; and upon this occasion, alas, both animals fell from grace and Punch had to be sent to the country. It was all on account of one naughty chicken escaping from our chicken yard and wandering forth in search of adventure. The "two dogs," also out for adventure, spied the lone chicken down in the back lot, and started to retrieve that chicken. We could only guess at what ensued. Evidently the chicken objected to being

retrieved, and in the struggle lost a number of telltale feathers. At all events, we children, shelling peas on the morning-glory piazza, were horrified to see our Punch marching triumphantly up the lane with a much frightened, bedraggled white chicken held carefully in his mouth; and just behind him trotted Judy, triumphant too, with a white feather clinging to her jaws, as if to assure us that she also had a share in the retrieving.

Punch and Judy were shut up for the rest of the day, lest more chickens be abroad; and when Father came home, he told us that we should have to find another home for Punch, where there would be no chickens to chase.

I think he was secretly glad that, henceforth, he need not keep so watchful an eye on his gloves and carriage whip. So Punch went to live in a country in a jolly home with five children who grew to love him dearly, yet never (we felt) quite so much as he had done. To this day, I never see a half-grown white chicken without recalling the long-ago escapades of two little brown spaniel-clowns that were our pets for a while.

"Who could it have been?" said

Judging by his voice, but he also had a faculty of vanishing suddenly into the earth or sky. Slowly and wonderfully he dressed; and, when he had gone out into the great kitchen where his grandmother, his Aunt Sibyl Redding, and Kate were at work, he sat for a moment in sleepy silence.

Pretty soon his aunt saw his thoughtfulness and remarked on it.

"Harold seems to be in a brown study this morning," she said.

"Oh, I'm just a bit puzzled," said Harold. "I should like to know who the man was who was talking about me under my window just now."

"It must have been Thad," said Aunt Sibyl; "he was here a few minutes ago, and he is always doing some such thing as that."

"I know, but who was with him?" said Harold. "He was talking with another man, and the other man blamed me for being in bed so late. Finally, Uncle Thad said good-bye to him and went off. I saw him almost as soon as he turned to go away, but there was no one else anywhere about."

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MUSIC

"Rip van Winkle" as an Opera
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

"Rip van Winkle," an opera in four acts with 14 by Percy MacKaye. Presented for the first time on any stage by the Chicago Opera Association at the Auditorium, Chicago, January 2, 1920. Alexander Smallens conducting. The cast: Rip van Winkle.....Georges Baklanoff; Mrs. Rip van Winkle.....Edna Darch; Director, Supten Duyvil; Edouard Cotterill; Nicholas Vedder.....Gustave Huberdeau; Peterke.....Evelyn Herbert; Katrina.....Edna Darch; Derick van Bummel.....Constantine Nicolay; Jan van Bummel.....Edmond Warnery; Hans van Bummel.....Harold Carroll; Goose Girl.....Emma Noe.

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Rip van Winkle," the new opera by Reginald de Koven, and Percy MacKaye, arrived, after sundry postponements, at its first production by the Chicago Opera Association at the Auditorium on January 2. The occasion was of larger importance, perhaps, than the majority of people who listened to it may have believed, for the production of "Rip van Winkle" represented, as it were, another phase of the struggle between those who passionately advocate the claims of dramatic compositions by native writers in their native tongue, and those who believe that the less one understands about the text of operas the better they must sound.

A certain amount of paper propaganda had preceded the first performance of "Rip van Winkle." The programs of the Chicago Opera Association had contained some matter, evidently inspired by Mr. de Koven, concerning the attributes of the "Great American Opera." The composer also had confided to the press his ideas on the subject. It was declared that the greatness of a "Great American Opera" must consist of melody, and that "modern discords and empirical orchestral vagaries" cover the lack of melodic invention from which many modern native operatic composers suffer. Another point that was made by the advocates of native opera was concerned with the character of its story. Wedding bells and universal joy, it was said, were greatly to be preferred to persons and things of sadness and despair. No sane observer of artistic matters possibly can deny that much must be said in favor of these claims. It remains to be seen how far Mr. de Koven and his collaborator lived up to them. It must be asserted that the composer and his librettist made a thoroughly effective choice of a vehicle for the disclosure of an American composition. Rip van Winkle had attracted other composers before Messrs. de Koven and MacKaye decided to make him the hero of their work. As long ago as 1855, G. F. Bristol brought out a "Rip van Winkle" at Niblo's Garden in New York, and the opera, like Mr. de Koven's, was interpreted in English. There has even been another "Rip" of American birth, a romantic opera by Jules Jordan, which was staged at Providence, Rhode Island, 42 years after Bristol had presented his. Nor must one forget a "Rip van Winkle" by Franco Leoni, who composed "L'Oracolo," and an opera of the same name by Planquette, produced in 1882.

Percy MacKaye did not hesitate to make departures from the original story by Washington Irving. But there was not, after all, any reason why he should not have done so if such a procedure enhanced the effectiveness of the plot. Since much of the struggle for dramatic music in the vernacular must be justified by the inherent excellence of the text and the excellence of the direction of the singers, some investigation should be made into the quality of both. A calm and judicial consideration of Mr. MacKaye's book cannot result in a decision that at last the ideal native libretto has been brought into the world. It is not of much avail to beseech singers to enunciate distinctly if that which they set forth is not worth hearing, and while it is true there are librettos in English which are considerably inferior to that of "Rip van Winkle," it is also true that future texts will have to be considerably better if the cause of native art is to be maintained. This sort of thing:

"Up spake Nancy, spanking Nancy,
Says, 'My feet are all too dancy,
Dancy, dancy,
So foot on the grass,
Foot on the grass,
Foot on the grass is my fancy,
O.'"

is not likely to inspire composers or the people who listen to their songs. For the rest, it would seem that an overabundance of supernaturalism in "Rip van Winkle" tends to neutralize the poetry of the tale. Even Richard Wagner's dramas in tone have not been able to withstand the disdain which self-respecting intelligence in modern days feels for their dragons, their magic spears, their gods, and goddesses and all the children-like paraphernalia of the wizard's art.

There can be no doubt that Mr. de Koven has lived up, in his music, to his specifications for the "Great American Opera." In his "Rip van Winkle" there are no modern discords and empirical orchestral vagaries. His latest contribution to the stage is frankly sublimated comic opera. The melody, often charming, of "Rip" is the melody of "Robin Hood;" the orchestra suggests that of "The Bohemian Girl." At proper intervals—or improper ones—songs are dragged in by Rip, by Peterke, by Hendrick Hudson and his ghostly crew, and they are contrived, not to carry on the action, but merely to tickle the ear. At least they fulfill their purpose. The music flows easily in their strains and probably people hummed them as they left the theater.

The performance of the new work owed much to the skill and the care of Alexander Smallens, who, at the last moment took up the baton, and to the devotion of the singers, who in a short speech from Mr. de Koven, received the gratitude which was their due. So far as the English-speaking artists were concerned, the

quality of distinct enunciation varied. Some of the cast, Messrs. Baklanoff, Warnery, Dufranne, were foreigners, and their diction left but little to be desired. Mr. Baklanoff sang the music of Rip van Winkle and sang it well. Miss Herbert, as Peterke, had the principal woman's rôle, a rôle which she sang prettily but with small tone and indistinct enunciation. Edna Darch must have filled the bosoms of opera-in-English advocates with hope and joy; for her presentation of the music and the text of Katrina—the shrewish fiancée of Rip—was admirable to see and hear. A vocalist with so much color of voice, such clarity of diction and with so much histrionic intelligence was a notable member of the cast. Another American—Emma Noe—sang well and clearly in the part of the Goose Girl, and Hector Dufranne as the spectral Hudson, brought forward almost every syllable distinctly to the ear. The other parts were of less importance. Edmond Warnery was effective in a stuttering rôle—that of Jan van Bummel—and Edouard Cotterill, apparently confounded by the intricacies of the English tongue, was the exponent of Supten Duyvil, a member of Hudson's crew.

It must be recorded, finally, that the reception of "Rip van Winkle" was a cordial one. Mr. de Koven and his librettist undoubtedly must be encouraged to further efforts. It will be a matter for regret if, next time, they do not get into touch with modern ideas concerning dramatic art.

THEATERS

"Le Malade Imaginaire" in London
By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Le Malade Imaginaire," by Molière, revived at the Duke of York's Theater, London, by the Anglo-French Society. The cast:

Argan.....Gaston Ougier
Geante.....Mlle. Elende, Dernier
Anglique.....Mme. Juliette d'Angely
Belina.....Mme. Georgette Debrey
M. de Bonnefond.....André Cernay
Cleante.....George de Warfaz
M. Diaforius.....J. A. Daye
Thomas Diaforius.....Fernand Leane
Louison.....Mlle. Elaine Pierrier
Berade.....Gaston Ravinal
M. Purgon.....Saint-Vallon

LONDON, England—The second production by Mr. Maurice Troyez and his company, under the auspices of the Anglo-French Society, was, in every way an improvement upon the society's revival of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme." "Le Malade Imaginaire" is better comedy, and is better suited to Mr. Troyez's company. This was especially noticeable in the performance of the principal rôle by Mr. Gaston Ougier. Argan is more in his line than the part of Jourdain, and he played the character convincingly without the exaggerated force touch with which so many French comedians have seen fit to endow it. For, strictly speaking, Argan is no mere farcical hypochondriac. He is a genuine valetudinarian, always examining himself to see how the wheels go round, after the manner of a dabbler in mechanics whose automobile is more often in the workshop than on the road.

This deliciously witty comedy pokes excellent but always good-natured fun, not at the sincere followers of the medical profession, but at its quacks and charlatans. He also jests at the expense of a certain writer of comedies called Molière, and at the same time defends his practice of laughing at the medecos, on the reasonable grounds that every profession has its humorous side, which is fair game for the satirist, who otherwise might find himself among the unemployed.

Mr. Edmée Dorneuil had a good opportunity as the mischievous but sensible Toinette, of which she availed herself to the full. Mr. Fernand Leane, as Thomas Diaforius, the recently qualified medical student, to whom Argan wishes to affiance his daughter for the sake of her father's health (a doctor always on the premises) was acceptable, though not nearly so good as he was as the Philosopher in "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," and his makeup was exaggerated. Mr. Gaston Ravinal was excellent as Béralde, the common sense brother of Argan. The remaining performers were good in a capital all-round performance.

1920 LABOR CONVENTION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Montreal labor men have been notified by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, that this city has been chosen as the scene of the 1920 convention by the executive of the organization. Mr. Morrison was in town recently investigating the possibilities of Montreal as a convention city, it having been mentioned as one of the prospective places at the 1919 convention in Atlantic City. It was found that arrangements could easily be made for the accommodation of the delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada. The great Drill Hall on Craig Street is wanted for the convention and application will be made to the Dominion Government for its use during the convention.

ONTARIO'S VACCINATION ORDER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Montreal labor coming from the United States to Montreal or the western provinces of Canada, who do not stop over in Ontario, are not required to be vaccinated, according to a declaration made by the Board of Health. It is announced that the whole Province of Ontario is quarantined. People traveling from any point in Ontario to Montreal will be required, upon arrival, to show a certificate of vaccination within the past seven years, failing which they will be detained and returned to Ontario by the next train. This resolution applies to people coming from the United States to Montreal through Ontario.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

COMPARISONS

French and American Painting
Every one knows what the copybook says about comparisons. I respect the copybook, and as my handwriting grows worse I try to respect the copybook more. So, when in one afternoon I visited the loan collection of French pictures at the Metropolitan Museum, and the winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design, I kept saying to myself, "Comparisons are odious. Don't make them."

I have been making them ever since in thought and in talk. I try to make them without considering individual pictures; I try to think only of tendencies; I try to understand why the French pictures interest me very little. If I were asked to give an immediate, rough explanation of this, I should say that the American pictures appeal to the eye only (I am speaking generally; there are always exceptions) and the French pictures appeal to the eye and the thought. The French pictures are constructed, they are reasoned; the Americans are too often moods, they sway here and there, reflecting the charm of the moment.

The American pictures after a while bored me; there were no surprises; they seemed to be mostly of one pattern; while each French picture offered something individual; a problem was attacked and curiously solved.

I felt that the artist's mind had been at work, and that he revealed in his picture not only the emotion he felt, but the processes of thought that he pursued while painting.

Let me examine a few of the French pictures in the endeavor to explain what I mean. There is "Breton Waste Land," by Félix Vallotton, with its disarray of stones and air of emptiness; with its black hedge at the back, and the firm notes struck by the small black figures. This picture tells me something. Vallotton has expressed himself; so has Raffaelli in his incisive Paris quay landscape hanging close by. These two men—Vallotton and Raffaelli—are entirely different; in vision and technique they are far apart, yet each has his place, each is individual, each is artist.

There is "The Harvest," by J. E. Zingg, a violent decoration, brutal almost, yet how it comes together and how vividly the artist has suggested that hot day of harvest. He makes me feel that his technique has dictated to him, not be to his technique. There is "Picnic," by Gaston Balande, a swift color summary, the landscape vibrant, the figures color splashes—all so different from the Zingg, yet quite convincing; there is Pointelin, quite individual, each grave and solemn, each working out his problem. For years I have watched them at it. There is a "Mother and Daughter," by G. D'Espagnat, a subject trite as Time, but what joy and impulse the artist has put into it, how beautifully and amusingly drawn is the baby. There is a sea piece by Auguste Matisse; for years he has been painting the sullen movement of an oily sea, now he breaks into a solid rhythm of color. He is working for himself, by himself, pursuing his own problem, not another person's. There is a Japanese figure subject, painted by Monet in 1876, which is interesting as showing that 43 years ago this brilliant painter of the effect was painting the effect as studiously as any classicist.

There is nothing in modern French portraiture to compare with them.

—Q. R.

ART AND THE STATE

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

The State can meddle with art and do harm. Also, it can meddle with art and do good. For, if art cannot be forced, it can be given a chance to grow—only, care must be taken that the growth is in the right direction.

Some artists and critics and politicians object to a Minister of the Fine Arts, and it is true that, being human, he can make mistakes, even in France. The Luxembourg and the French provincial galleries are pointed to as proofs that the state purchase of pictures is not an unmixed blessing. The wholesale restoration of cathedrals and castles and churches is deplored and used as an argument against turning "historical monuments" into an opening for political jobs. But, on the other hand, nobody can deny the advantage to art in France of the central administration to which the public regulations and problems of art can be referred. National and municipal galleries may be encumbered with old salon "machines," but what treasures have been secured for them as well. A good deal of necessary restoration may have been done, but where can the architecture of other days be better studied than in France, where there is another capital of such architectural grace and distinction as Paris?

And again, in how many countries has the State provided for artists such a generous school as the Beaux Arts, such a splendid exhibition gallery as the Grand Palais? Whatever mistakes have been made in France, it is still the country in which the great art traditions are most honored and, therefore, most influential; Paris is still the town which has so well preserved the art atmosphere that artist, students and amateurs flock to it from all over the world. It must be admitted that, to art in France, the Minister of the Fine Arts has been a gain, despite mistakes.

In England, there is no Minister, and art suffers. The purchase of pictures has not been wiser because it has been left to the private administrator of bequests. Restoration has not been less wholesale because watched over by individuals and committees. Many old buildings have disappeared when, had historical monuments under the supervision of the State been made of them, they would have been protected. In London, architecture is the affair of chance and a County Council more preoccupied

the nursery of the world in art. Modern classicism, romanticism, realism, impressionism, post-impressionism, cubism, all date from Paris. England and America have thrown up individual painters of genius. England has produced Hogarth, Turner, Constable, and the Pre-Raphaelites; America has produced Gilbert Stuart, Twachtman, Ryder, Winslow Homer, Whistler, and Sargent; but no individual burst issuing from these two countries can compare with the consistent stream of French art from Delacroix to the present day. The one-man exhibitions at Durand-Ruel's—Degas, Monet, Renoir, Pissarro—why, no Englishman or American could approach them in pure aristocracy, in the faculty of forcing us to take painting intellectually as well as emotionally. There is no comparison between the Gaul and the Saxon. The French have a natural talent for painting and a natural knowledge of it that no other nation possesses. They take it seriously. Their best painters are thinkers, who set out to do certain things, and who inform themselves, step by step, of their reasons for the step. It is the intellectual quality, the logical procession, in the tradition, yet not of it, the "something more" beyond and above pretty color and a taking design, that makes the French pictures at the Metropolitan Museum so interesting and so stimulating.

An American painter of eminence who has had the honor of a retrospective exhibition of his works in America was asked to send something to the collection of American pictures now being shown in the Luxembourg Gallery, the idea of which was 100 pictures by 100 American painters—one each. He refused point-blank: his reason was that you cannot get together 100 good American pictures, that are good enough to show in Paris; he added, "I have nothing ready at this moment up to the mark for Paris. They know what a good picture is there. I won't risk a bad one."

Mr. Benedite, the Director of the Luxembourg, also knows a good picture. I am informed that the best positions at the American show in Paris have been given to the American pictures that the French Government had already acquired, such as Whistler's "Portrait of His Mother" and Sargent's "Carmencita."

But the Anglo-Saxon need not despair. Some day he may equal the French in art; that day is not yet; but he will continue to throw up men of individual genius who outstrip all others. I allow myself to think what would be the effect on the French art mind, so scholarly, so well-informed, so quick, so vital, if a representative, a fully representative collection of the works of Winslow Homer could be shown in Paris—water colors as well as oils. The effect would be tremendous. As a painter of the sea, Winslow Homer stands head and shoulders above all others. The French, I fancy, would be eager with their acknowledgments and submissions; they would be as delighted and complimentary as they were years ago when J. S. Sargent showed his "Madame Gauvreau" at the Salon of 1884. It would be fine to see that portrait hanging between two of his other masterpieces of characterization—Marquand and Rockefeller.

There is nothing in modern French portraiture to compare with them.

—Q. R.



Courtesy of the Grace Horne Gallery, Boston

"The Man With the Bagpipe," by Arthur W. Heintzelman

with sanitation than beauty. An art tradition does not exist, neither does there an art atmosphere. Some concern the State has shown for the training of artists, so essential to a country that like England—is dependent for prosperity on its manufactures. But, without a Minister of Fine Arts, South Kensington and its branch schools have gone sadly astray, producing second and third rate painters by the hundreds and thousands, but an almost invisible saving remnant of the designers whom it was intended to supply. More than one independent society has been started to do what South Kensington has left undone, and what it would have been the business of a Minister of Fine Arts to see that it did do.

The United States is even worse off, which until now was inevitable, for until now everybody has been too busy making the country and incidentally, money. But now that the country is made, now that everybody can take breath from pioneer labors and fortunes, the government is without an excuse for the present policy of leaving art to shift for itself. The government has the example of other countries from which to learn. On every side artists and designers are being clamored for, warnings are heard that, if they cannot be found, then in the commercial warfare which has already begun the United States will be shamefully beaten. The demand throughout the country is for technical schools that will be technical in more than name—schools well equipped to teach the practice as well as theory of the industrial arts. Men of experience maintain such a school should be national and in Washington—an American South Kensington that could profit from the mistakes of the English South Kensington by avoiding them. But beyond the issuing of pamphlets, Washington has displayed little interest in industrial art education in the country. There is a National Gallery, but one might almost say it had been forced upon the government which, now it exists, can hesitate over the acceptance of some of the most desirable gifts when they are offered. There is an Art Commission in Washington and what it has already accomplished for the capital gives some idea of what an Art Ministry could accomplish for the nation. During the war the government officially recognized artists and was ready, eager, to use their posters—though not at all eager to pay the artists, and its recognition seems to have been exhausted with this first effort. If the government's memory is not well prodded, the government may comfortably forget that art ever came to its aid.

Governments cannot afford to forget, or to neglect art. From a business point-of-view alone, art is one of the State's most valuable assets, as indispensable to its industries as to its beauty and splendor. The State, if so inclined, can demoralize art and artists by foolish competitions, grants, subsidies. But by the right sort of patronage it can strengthen, not only art and artists, but itself. The indiscriminate purchase of works of art just to please is debasing to everybody concerned. But there are legitimate commissions and a policy that would honor the State as well as the artist: the decoration of great public

buildings with great paintings and great sculptures by the greatest artists in the country—the intelligent supervision of town-planning, not by cranks and upstarts, but by distinguished architects—the encouragement of the National Gallery, the careful weeding out, the careful selection, that would make it a model for all towns in the country that have art galleries of their own—and, to end at the beginning, the establishment of a national industrial art school that would set the standard and develop the artists. A Minister, or Secretary, of Fine Arts would make the road smoother to success.

One great obstacle is that the foolish politician looks upon art as a toy to be played with. He must be made to see that it is the one thing that survives the ages. Politicians in Greece are forgotten, but the Particular remains. And a Medici now lives only because of Michael Angelo, a Philip of Spain only because of Velasquez. Art is the real wealth of a nation and, through it, its rulers run the best chance of being remembered.

STAGE DECORATIONS
BY BORIS ANISFELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Boris Anisfeld's original scenic and costume designs in color for the première of Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird" in opera form, at the Metropolitan—an auspicious festival of the inter-allied arts—are on public exhibition at the new Kingore Galleries, 685 Fifth Avenue, until January 17. At the same time and place is displayed the collection of this many-sided Russian artist's paintings which has been making the round of the principal art museums of the country since its American débüt in Brooklyn a year ago.

The exotic brilliancy of Anisfeld's pictures dazzles and cloys at first sight, as was the case with Sorolla in his sensational presentation at the Hispanic Museum a decade back. Today, we are accustomed to the Sorolla sunlight, as reflected or shining direct in the work of such of the present generation of painters as are immune to impressionism. Anisfeld, on the other hand, is himself a vital part of the advanced independent and expressionistic cult of modern art, and he exemplifies much that we are just beginning to find in Cézanne, Manet, Gauguin, and the rest, not forgetting Zuloaga.

He is a master craftsman, a leader in the search for new and larger fields, through which so many restless easel-painters are now anxiously looking. Almost alone of the artists of established Salon fame, Anisfeld has made and occupied his dominant place in the modern theater. His earliest successes, preceding those of Leon Bakst in the same line, were the gorgeously imaginative stage settings of the Imperial Russian Ballet, in Moscow and Petrograd, subsequently imported here. And it was primarily the installation of his splendid "decos" for "La Reine Flammette" at the Metropolitan Opera last season that brought him and his emotional work to the United States.

In the sky-line grandeur of the

temple halls of the Kingdom of the Future (Act III, Scene 2, of "The Blue Bird"), long perspectives of sapphire columns support vaults of turquoise, and presently these melt like the baseless fabric of a vision as portals swing back, disclosing opalescent clouds above a winged galley ready to sail earthward over celestial seas. In the somber magnificence of the Palace of Night (Act II), everything is black marble, ebony, gold and royal purple; but lest its midnight harmonies should oppress, some riotous-colored costumes of garish green and shades-of-rose, lit with rays of a mauve-pink spotlight, flash across the scene. Then the forbidden door opens upon the smiling tropical Garden of Happiness, with its giant palms and flowers and fantastic flights of bluebirds. This, all this, remember, is in the heart of fairyland. Even the woodcutter's cottage exterior (Act I), the massive, umbrageous fir trees and dream-misty countryside of the Land of Memory are well within the undefined boundaries of poetic never-never-land. How could such visions be evoked by clumsy conventional stage-carpening? That would be a sad travesty, fatal to the imaginative exaltation which should—and does, as here produced—pervade the literary work of Maeterlinck, at least.

For Boris Anisfeld, even in his oil-painted landscapes of Bessarabia and Italy and the Black Sea littoral, which glow like jewel-caverns on the walls of the adjoining gallery, is a born painter of landscapes tinged with the glamour of fired imagination. Looking at the water-color sketches, some of them as aerial and evanescent as the disembodied landscapes of Marin and Demuth, into which Anisfeld first put the scenic projects later to be wrought out and built on the immense stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, one thinks: What audacity! or else, What childlike faith! to expect such fantasies to be translated into practicable stage settings for grand opera. Yet that is what actually has been done, thanks to the practical skill underlying the art of this man, and herein lies one of the significant aspects of the successful "Blue Bird" production. The atmosphere and light symbolism in the sketches fill the real scene. The designs and the stage scenes are not always alike; but they are the harmonious complements of each other, and between the two we have the modern theatrical spectacle expressed in new terms of color and grandeur.

A Profusion of Print Shows

There is an extraordinary number and compelling quality of current exhibitions of the graphic arts in New York. The New York Public Library has a timely memorial exhibition of the too little known etchings of J. Alden Weir, a former president of the Academy, latterly a champion and leader of the Independents. Keppel's features Joseph Pennell's recent etchings, especially the government-authorized records of railroad activities in the United States during the years 1918-19. As a restful contrast, this gallery also shows five new etchings by Albany Howarth, noble in theme and beautiful in execution, including the "Arch of Septimus Severus, Rome," a "Street in Milan," and the grand nave of Burgos cathedral. Kennedy's intersperses dreamy mezzotints

of the old masters with the very wide-awake ducks, herons and winged "Water Lilies" of Frank W. Benson. Muirhead Bone's superb etchings and drypoints are in full display at Knoedler's.

HEINTZELMAN, ETCHER
AND DRAFTSMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A hundred years or so ago, when art seemed to be progressing so satisfactorily that it looked forward to nothing but steady advancement, draftsmanship was the sine qua non. One no more thought of questioning the ability of an artist to draw than of doubting the ability of an architect to use the T square and rule. Drawing in those days was known to be a fundamental worth many years laborious effort and there was always time for thorough work.

But, other times, other customs. Today too many art schools are a matter of transient months rather than careful years. Sloppiness—the term is not too strong—is condoned in many quarters, in some even encouraged. "Artists" are turned out by machinery and the galleries and the public must bear the burden.

So one feels the need of placing the emphasis of praise on the draftsmanship of Arthur W. Heintzelman, a young New England etcher whose work is slowly coming to the fore, and who is now exhibiting at the Grace Horne Gallery, in Boston. It was the charm of his earlier pencil drawings, it has matured and come to new beauty and strength in his later etchings. And it is always too sensitive in quality to be obtrusive. It can deftly trace the ephemeral loveliness of a still harbor on a sunny morning; limn the eager body of a bathing urchin; find the structural dignity of a twisted pine, and read humanity in pipe and vagabond.

It is a fashion among writers of gallery notices to compare every new portrayer of types with Rembrandt, and Heintzelman has not escaped the foible. Nothing is more absurd. One might as well credit Shakespeare with the ability of every new writer because he uses the English language, writes well, and confesses to liking Shakespeare's plays. Ability always approaches ability. The roads of true art always converge for the very simple reason that they are founded upon common laws and seek common truths. Heintzelman gives every promise of becoming a leading American etcher, and it will be not because of Rembrandt but because of Heintzelman.

A NEW YOUNG
SCULPTOR. IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In the Hebrard Gallery, Rue Royale, a new artist presents himself to the public, a sculptor who is also a remarkable wood carver, and a cabinetmaker who knows all the secrets of the fabrication of furniture, which he decorates with an extraordinary imagination tempered by a ponderation rarely found in so young a man.

Guino—for such is the name of this young artist—is the son of a cabinetmaker, and as a child his favorite toys were a chisel and a block of wood. When still a mere boy, he learnt in the paternal workshop how to assemble panels in order to form cupboards, chests of drawers—which he then proceeded to embellish with all the resources of a powerful creative genius.

Guino frequented museums with great assiduity, and there he learnt the secrets of his exacting art. He was more attracted by the full, vigorous simplicity of antiquity—by the calm and grandeur of the Greek statues of the fifth century, and his meditations before the masterpieces of the past have resulted in 50 or 60 terra cottas, and some carved wooden panels, as well as in the women's figures sculptured out of blocks of ebony or acacia which compose his exhibition.

He met Renoir soon after coming to Paris and from him learnt that to be an artist, a sculptor need not allow himself to be dominated by the impossibility of Phidias, but can also seek to express grace and tenderness and charm, if by so doing he does not endanger harmony of line, precision and strength.

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AT THE GOUPIL GALLERY
By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—The present Goupil Gallery exhibition of oil and water color paintings is a most representative one of the work of present-day painters. There is no point of view which has not its votary here, and it speaks much for the catholicity of the gallery owners that such a collection, where the Wyndhams paintings can jostle with the Walter Bayes, and the Prydes with the Shackletons, should be shown.

There are three pieces of sculpture, too by Eric Gill. Meninsky's "In the Bath" and "The Red Hat" have delightful color and drawing, reminding one of the best to be seen in the old masters.

Premier places must be given to the portrait of Ezra Pound by Wyndham Lewis, and James Pryde's "The Husk." The portrait is somewhat disappointing after the drawings one has seen made for the work. It is strong, pugnacious, and bears traces of a fear lest a soft sentiment might creep in, especially in the treatment of the folds of the coat. The color design is powerful, and the galleries and the public must be thorough.

But, other times, other customs. Today too many art schools are a matter of transient months rather than careful years. Sloppiness—the term is not too strong—is condoned in many quarters, in some even encouraged.

"Artists" are turned out by machinery and the galleries and the public must bear the burden.

So one feels the need of placing the emphasis of praise on the draftsmanship of Arthur W. Heintzelman, a young New England etcher whose work is slowly coming to the fore, and who is now exhibiting at the Grace Horne Gallery, in Boston. It was the charm of his earlier pencil drawings, it has matured and come to new beauty and strength in his later etchings. And it is always too sensitive in quality to be obtrusive. It can deftly trace the ephemeral loveliness of a still harbor on a sunny morning; limn the eager body of a bathing urchin; find the structural dignity of a twisted pine, and read humanity in pipe and vagabond.

But the reverse is to be said of Mr. James Pryde's "The Husk." Here mystery, subtle, deep, and a little sinister, holds one, for one knows not what.

THE HOME FORUM

Ruskin's Talk

"Who can ever recall a good talk that is over? You can remember the room in which it was held, the look of the chairs, but the actual talk takes wings and flies away," says Anne Thackeray Ritchie in "Tennyson, Ruskin, and Browning."

"Ruskin was explaining his views in his own words as we sat there. I should do him ill justice if I tried to transcribe his sermon. The text was that strawberries should be ripe and sweet, and we munched and marked it then and there; that there should be a standard of fitness applied to every detail of life; and this standard, with certain gracious malice, wit, hospitality, and remorselessness, he began to apply to one thing and another, to one person and another, to dress, to food, to books. I remember his describing to my brother-in-law, Leslie Stephen, the shabby print and paper that people were content to live with, and contrasting with these the books he himself was then printing for the use of the shepherds round about. And among the rest he showed us Sir Philip Sidney's paraphrase of the Psalms, which he has long since given to the world in the *Bibliotheca Pastorum*."

"If, as I have already said, we compare the talk of great men and women who will cause this age to be remembered, one element is to be found in them all—a certain directness, simplicity, and vivid reality; a gift for reaching their hearers at once, giving straight from themselves, and not in reflections from other minds; sunshines, in short, no moonshine. . . . Many uncouth people have the grace of convincing simplicity, but I have never met a really great man without it. As one thinks of it one recognizes that a great man is greater than we are, because his aim (consciously or unconsciously) is just, his strength stronger and less strained; his right is more right than ours, his certainty more certain; he shows us the best of that which concerns him, and the best of ourselves too in that which concerns us in his work or his teaching."

"Listening back to the echoes of a lifetime we can most of us still hear some strains very clear, very real and distinct, out of all the confusion of past noise and chatter; and the writer (nor is she alone in this) must ever count the magic of the music of Brantwood oratory among such strains. Music oratory—I know—I know what to call that wondrous gift which subjugates all who come within its reach.

"God uses us to help each other so, lending our minds out."

"If ever a man lent out his mind to help others, Ruskin is the man. From country to country, from age to age, from element to element, he leads the way; while his audience, laughing, delighted, follows with scrambling

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance is given for the special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year \$15.00 Six Months \$4.50
Three Months \$2.50 See Mails 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now sold are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

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European: Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

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ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City 21 East 40th St.

Chicago 1455 McCormick Building.

KANSAS CITY 2114 Compton Building.

SAN FRANCISCO 1100 First Bank Building.

LOS ANGELES 1107 Story Building.

SEATTLE 619 Jonas Green Building.

LONDON, AMHERST HOUSE Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of

all authorized Christian Science literature, including

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE NEWSLETTER, and CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, LE MESSAGER DU CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

thoughts and apprehensions and flying leaps, he meanwhile illustrating each delightful, fanciful, dictatorial sentence with pictures by the way—things, facts, objects interwoven, bookcases opening wide, sliding drawers unlocked with his own marvelous keys—and lo! . . . We are perhaps down in the center of the earth, far below Brantwood and its surrounding hills, among specimens, minerals, and precious stones. Ruskin still going ahead, and crying 'sesame' and 'sesame,' and revealing each secret recess of his king's treasury in turn, pointing to each tiny point of light and rainbow veiled in marble, gold and opal, crystal and emerald. Then, again, while we are wondering, and barely beginning to apprehend his delightful illustrations, the lecturer changes from natural things to those of art, from veins of gold meandering in the marble, and speaking of past ages, to coins marking the history of man. I was specially struck by some lovely old Holbein pieces of Henry VIII which he brought out. I can still see Ruskin's hand holding the broad gold mark in its palm. Who could help speculating at such a moment? Whence had it come? that golden token, since Holbein laid his chisel down? From what other hands had it reached this one? Had Shakespeare once had the spending of it? had Bacon clutched at it? or had Buckingham flung it to the wind? or had Milton owned it perhaps before Cromwell called the King's money back into his own treasury? Anyhow this golden piece has escaped the Puritan's crucible, and here it is still to show us what a golden coin may be, lying safe in the Brantwood treasury."

A Prominent Personage in Russia

What was the exact official position of the prominent personage, remains unknown to this day. The reader must know that the prominent personage had but recently become a prominent person. Moreover, his present position was not considered prominent in comparison with others still more so. But there is always a circle of people to whom what is insignificant in the eyes of others, is important enough. Moreover, he strove to increase his importance by sundry devices. For instance, he managed to have the inferior officials meet him on the staircase when he entered upon his service; no one was to presume to come directly to him, but the strictest etiquette must be observed; the collegiate recorder must make a report to the government secretary, the government secretary to the titular councilor, or whatever other man was proper, and all business must come before him in this manner.

"In Holy Russia, all is thus contaminated with the love of imitation; every man imitates and copies his superior. They even say that a certain titular councilor, when promoted to the head of some small separate office, immediately partitioned off a private room for himself, called it the audience chamber, and posted at the door a lackey with red collar and braid, who grasped the handle of the door, and opened to all comers, though the audience chamber could hardly hold an ordinary writing table.

The manners and customs of the prominent personage were grand and imposing, but rather exaggerated. The main foundation of his system was strictness. "Strictness, strictness, and always strictness!" he generally said; and at the last word he looked significantly into the face of the person to whom he spoke. But there was no necessity for this, for the half-score of subordinates, who formed the entire force of the office, were properly afraid. On catching sight of him afar off, they left their work, and waited, drawn up in line, until he had passed through the room. His ordinary converse with his inferiors smacked of sternness, and consisted chiefly of three phrases: "How dare you?" "Do you know whom you are speaking to?" "Do you realize who is standing before you?"

Otherwise he was a very kind-hearted man, good to his comrades, and ready to oblige. But the rank of general threw him off his balance. On receiving anyone of that rank, he became confused, lost his way, as it were, and never knew what to do. If he chanced to be amongst his equals, he was still a very nice kind of man, a very good fellow in many respects, and not stupid, but the very moment he found himself in the society of people but one rank lower than himself, he became silent. And his situation aroused sympathy, the more so, as he felt himself that he might have been making an incomparably better use of his time. In his eyes, there was sometimes visible a desire to join some interesting conversation or group, but he was kept back by the thought, "Would it not be a very great concession on his part? Would it not be familiar? And would he not thereby lose his importance?" And in consequence of such reflections, he always remained in the same dumb state, uttering from time to time a few monosyllabic sounds, and thereby earning the name of the most wearisome of men.—From "The Cloak" by Gogol.

The "Traveler" Introduces "Buckthorne"

The anecdotes I had heard of Buckthorne's early schoolmate, together with a variety of peculiarities which I had remarked in himself, gave me a strong curiosity to know something of his history. I am a traveler of the good old school, and am fond of the custom laid down in books, according to which, when travelers met, they sat down forthwith, and gave a history of themselves and their adventures. This Buckthorne, too, was a man much to my taste; he had seen the world and mingled with society, yet retained

the strong eccentricities of a man who had lived much alone. There was a careless dash of good humor about him which pleased me exceedingly; and at times an odd tinge of melancholy mingled with his humor, and gave it an additional zest. Agnes Edwards writes in her chapter on

To Your Left Lie the Wharves

"We have crossed the sandy bar which leads from North Truro, with its scattering cottages becoming more frequent nearing the town." Agnes Edwards writes in her chapter on

the art of painting. Now Gian Bellino, and the other masters of that country, not having the habit of studying the antique, were accustomed to copy only what they saw before them, and that in a dry, hard, labored manner, which Titian also acquired; but about the year 1507, Giorgione da Castel Franco, not being satisfied with that mode of

Judgment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF THERE is one quality more than another which the world needs at this moment, it is the capacity to "judge righteous judgment." Since the catastrophe precipitated in 1914, which in different forms is still compelling human thought, all values and standards, moral and material, have been so completely upset that to those without the knowledge of fixed, demonstrable Science there literally seems to be no solid standing-ground left. In fact, the words of Isaiah are as applicable to present conditions as when they were written: "Judgment is turned away backward, and justice standeth afar off; for truth is fallen in the street, and equity cannot enter."

The world's idea of judgment has been a strangely confused one. On the one hand, it associates the word almost entirely with condemnation, and yet,

on the other, it clings to the true meaning of the term in its insistence on the impartiality of its legal judges, who are expected to separate between truth and falsehood with all the wisdom of Solomon. From this confusion of ideas arises the unfortunate habit on the part of some excellent people, who will allow themselves to be hoodwinked by deception or even treachery, on the ground that it is wrong to judge, forgetting that for the good of the community, as well as for their own protection, the necessity is laid upon them to separate, certainly without rancor or vindictiveness, but still to separate, between good and evil.

It is perhaps impossible to estimate exactly how far this habit has been induced amongst Protestant peoples by a literal interpretation of the symbolism used in the New Testament to describe this necessary form of education. The idea of judgment has become in the popular belief inextricably mixed up with material fires and physical tortures, with outer darkness and gnashing of teeth, and the consequence is that either men live in a constant, if unrecognized state of fear of such a future, or they have cast it away as chimerical, in both cases losing the value and interest of one of the finest of the lessons imparted by Jesus of Nazareth to humanity.

If anyone will take the trouble to study carefully the parables and sayings of the great Teacher which deal with this question of judgment, it will be found that he used similes drawn from the experiences common to the lives of his followers, to bring home to them the fundamental truths he was trying to instill. For instance, the fires in the Valley of Hinnom where the refuse of the city of Jerusalem was burnt and which were never allowed to go out, were used as a symbol of that "consuming fire" of Truth and purity which must eventually destroy all lies and sensuality; so with the separation of the sheep and the goats, types of different conditions of mind were used which would be instinct with meaning to the pastoral people to whom they were given; again, the gathering of the wheat and the tares would bring up a picture familiar to every person present, and illustrated the inevitable separation of every thought which tends to goodness and utility from those which are rank, useless and obstructive.

When in the light of even a little understanding of Christian Science it is recognized that all these symbols and types do not refer to people, but to states of mind, to thoughts, the whole subject is illuminated and it becomes evident to the veriest neophyte that if he is to make any progress at all he must at once begin to judge righteous judgment with himself, that is, to separate, in his own mind, the mental impressions which make for goodness, health, and immortality, from those which tend in an opposite direction. On page 291 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "No final judgment awaits mortals, for the judgment-day of wisdom comes hourly and continually, even the judgment by which mortal man is divested of all material error."

The crying need of the world today is for a fixed standard whereby to judge this righteous judgment. In no other way can all the present turmoil of fluctuating values, crazy ambitions and destructive criticism be brought under control. This standard, Christian Science clearly shows, can only be found in a scientific knowledge of God.

In a well-known passage on page 340 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "The divine Principle of the First Commandment bases the Science of being, by which man demonstrates health, holiness, and life eternal. One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfills the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself; annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed.' In other words such knowledge will enable men to judge righteous judgment, to separate wisely between error and truth, to form just opinions based not on personalities but on Principle."

There is probably nothing so blinding to a just perception as devotion to, or hatred of personality, and yet on no subject is the human mind more ignorant or more prejudiced. Its standards are largely measured by personality, whereas its personalities should really be entirely subordinated

to judgment by Principle, and not until this mesmeric state yields to the activity of the Christ, awakening, enlightening, and regenerating human thought, will the world have peace.

It is generally accepted that in the study and demonstration of the physical sciences, terms, compounds, formulae, and so on, have certain well-defined and specific values which must be impartially recognized and understood by all students; then why should not this rule apply to the great, comprehensive and only Science, the Science of God or being? If this were only apprehended, all men would have one fixed, impartial, impersonal standard by which to judge every situation, every circumstance, every condition, and would no longer be open to the caustic criticism that they are blind leaders of the blind, and "if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch."

Rivers

Rivers I have seen which were beautiful, Slow rivers winding in the flat fens, With bands of reeds like thronged green swords

Guarding the mirrored sky; And streams down-tumbling from the chalk hills

To valleys of meadows and water-cress-beds, And bridges whereunder, dark weed-colored shadows Trout fit or lie.

I know those rivers that peacefully glide

Past old towers and shaven gardens, Where mottled walls rise from the water

And mills all streaked with flour; And rivers with wharves and rusty shipping

That flow with a stately tidal motion Toward their destined estuaries Full of the pride of power

Noble great rivers, Thames and Severn, Tweed with his gateway of many gray arches

Rhine and his hills in close procession, Placid Elbe, Seine slaty and swirling, And Isar, son of the Alpine snows, A furious turquoise flood

All these I have known, and with slow eyes

I have walked on their shores and watched them, And soothed to their beauty and loved them

Wherever my feet have been; And a hundred others also Whose names long since grew into me

That, dreaming in light or darkness, I have seen, though I have not seen

—J. C. Squire.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

At Provincetown, on the tip of Cape Cod

In whimsical views of human nature; yet there was nothing ill-tempered in his satire. It ran more upon the follies than the vices of mankind; and even the follies of his fellow-men were treated with the leniency of one who felt himself to be but frail.

I have always had a great relish for the conversation of practical philosophers of this stamp, who have profited by the "sweet uses" of adversity without imbibing its bitterness; who have learnt to estimate the world rightly, yet good-humoredly; and who, while they perceive the truth of the saying, that "all is vanity," are yet able to do without vexation of spirit.

Such a man was Buckthorne. In general, a laughing philosopher, and at any time a shade of sadness stole across his brow, it was but transient; like a summer cloud which soon goes by, and freshens and revives the fields over which it passes.

I was walking with him one day over Kensington Gardens—for he was a knowing epicure in all the cheap pleasures and rural haunts within reach of the metropolis. It was a delightful warm morning in spring, and he was in the happy mood of the pastoral citizen when just turned loose into grass and sunshine. He had been watching a lark which, rising from a bed of daisies and yellow-cups, had sung his way up to bright sunny cloud floating in the deep blue sky.

"Of all birds," said he, "I should like to be a lark. He revels in the brightest time of the day, in the happiest season of the year, among fresh meadows and opening flowers; and when he has sated himself with the sweetest of earth, he wings his flight up to heaven as if he would drink the melody of the morning stars. Hark to that note! How it comes trilling down upon the ear! What a stream of music, note falling over note in delicious cadence! Who would trouble his head about operas and concerts when he could walk in the fields and hear such music for nothing? These are the enjoyments which set riches at scorn, and make even a poor man independent:

"I care not, Fortune, what you me deny:
You cannot rob me of free nature's grace;
You cannot shut the windows of the sky,
Through which Aurora shows her brightening face;
You cannot bar my constant feet to trace
The woods and lawns by living streams at eve—"

Titian's Steps in the Art of Painting

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1920

EDITORIALS

Armenia

THE able statement as to Armenia's hopes and Armenia's hardships and difficulties, made recently to a representative of this paper by Prof. Abraham Der Hagopian, Armenian delegate to the Peace Conference, is deserving, in special degree, of attention. The whole question of Armenia is in a very critical position. At no time in their long and bitter history, perhaps, have the Armenians stood in so much need of sympathy, showing itself in practical succor, as today, and yet, there can be no doubt of it, the story of Armenia's sufferings, unrelieved as it ever is by a note of hope and endeavor, is beginning to fall on dull ears. Five years ago, it is safe to say, stories of outrage, massacre, and destitution in Armenia such as have recently been told by all manner of first-hand witnesses, and attested in all manner of official documents, would have roused a storm of protest from all over the civilized world. Today the tendency to regard it all as a matter of routine is quite terrible in its apparent actuality.

No doubt the Armenians, or rather the friends of Armenia, are largely to blame for this. As that strangely acute observer, Mr. Bernard Shaw, remarked, the other day, concerning Ireland, it is a mistake to suppose that people who have gone through distressful experiences are more interesting on that account. "Ireland's sufferings," he added, with his usual shameless heterodoxy, "make her less interesting." And so the friends of Armenia have made the mistake, for years past, of laying before the world the story of Armenia's sufferings, and nothing about the country and its people but that story, until the very word Armenia has become synonymous, in the English language, with the word atrocity. It has, no doubt, been an honest and well-intentioned effort to help, but it is a mistaken effort, and it is a mistaken effort not because the sympathy of the world does not naturally go out in a great desire to right, as best it may, the shameful wrong of suffering, but because it unconsciously rebels against the quite monstrous implication that this story of suffering is the whole story. Thus it may be ventured that when a man like Professor Hagopian dwells, as he did, to a certain extent, in his statement to this paper, on the astounding resilience of the Armenian people, rather than on their sufferings and hardships, he is doing more to win back or quicken the sympathies of the world for the Armenian cause than any fresh relation of misery could have done.

For, indeed, it is true, as Professor Hagopian pointed out, and the friends of Armenia would do well to place this in the forefront of their appeals, to develop it and illustrate it, as it may be illustrated in a thousand different ways, it is true that the moment persecution ceases, or is even temporarily relaxed, the Armenian is up again, seeking how he may build anew with whatever little is left to him, no matter how little that may be. It is true that he is cultured and constructive. It is true that he has made, and is making, worthy contributions to the literature, music, and art of the world, and it is true that the "voice of laughter" is heard even amongst the Armenians in Armenia today. Armenia as representing the oldest Christian people, with the oldest church and the oldest liturgy; Armenia as the bulwark of Christendom against the barbarous onslaughts of Arab and Turk; Armenia the savior of Constantinople, the cradle of the Renaissance; Armenia as the home of Gothic art; Armenia as standing for a hundred and one virtues in the past presents pictures all well in their way; but they have just as much and just as little to do with Armenia of today as the block of red quartz under the dome of Les Invalides has to do with modern France. Armenia, most emphatically, needs to be rescued by her friends from this entirely false position into which she has been thrust.

There was a story current in Athens, long years ago, many years before the Armenians even had appeared in the world's history. It was a story of a certain man who was wont to insist to his friends that he was really one of the gods. He was forever doing this. No occasion of friendly meeting but what, in some way or another, he brought the conversation round to Olympus, and suggested that, if honest men had their own, he ought to be there. And so it came about that, on one occasion, his friends gave a great feast, and he was amongst those invited. When he arrived, however, he found that he had been allotted a table apart from the others, and that on this table, in place of the viands under which the other tables groaned, was nothing but a censer. In answer to his indignant inquiries, it was explained to him that, being a god, that was all he needed. Well, he endured it for a time, but, in the end, capitulated, renounced all claim to divinity, and joined his friends as an ordinary mortal.

The analogy is lame, no doubt, as most such analogies are, but Armenia does need to shake herself free, not only from this burden of a too great past, but from this burden of a bad name for chronic suffering which has been thrust upon her. Armenia needs to take stock of herself, and the friends of Armenia need to take stock of Armenia, and see to it that their general concept is made more wholesome. As a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he." If the Armenian people would go and learn what that means, it would do more to make an end of the Armenian question, in the way it should be ended, and must eventually be ended, than all the stories of perpetual horror that could be put on paper.

The Nadir of Communism

SOME interesting considerations are suggested by the Communist Party attitude toward sabotage. As set forth in this newspaper on December 22, this attitude amounts to an admission that the Communists believe in sabotage

whenever, in their business of furthering revolution as a step toward economic betterment, they conceive the use of sabotage to promise any advantage to them. They see no moral issue involved. They recognize no basis for a question as to whether, or when, sabotage is legitimate. The question, they say, is "entirely one of the most effective generalship under a given set of circumstances."

In this declaration, the Communists are perfectly consistent with their own previously declared aims and methods. If their admission comes as a surprise to anybody, it will, by just that much, indicate the extent to which the real purposes of the Communists continue, in many quarters, to be misunderstood as reformative rather than disruptive. Out of all that the Communists say about sabotage one fact stands forth before all others, that they themselves consider their activities to be those of war, and nothing less. On a basis of war, everything they say explains itself consistently. As a war policy, their opportunism with respect to sabotage is only what should be expected, especially in view of some of the experiences of the world in the war just being concluded. On a basis of war, certain generals in command of armies bent on reaching a certain objective did not, in practice, as the world now knows, debate whether a means of gaining the advantage was "legitimate" or not. They did not stop to consider whether the means adopted to win victory was morally defensible. Questions as to what is legitimate, or what is moral, are apt to fade away in the heat of warfare. Because such questions are believed by a certain sort of soldier to impede all war effort, war tends to become unmoral. And it is the unmoral attitude which the Communist Party now confesses. It is willing to accept the end as justifying the means.

Those who stand outside the pale of such reasoning, yet conceive themselves as inclined toward liberal views and eager for world betterment, may here raise the question, What will be the end of Communism? The means, obviously, is class warfare. But will the end be world betterment? Will it be an improved status for all classes? Or will it be, after all, only the overturning of the existing order and its restabilization bottom side up? If class domination and class selfishness are the causes of present dissatisfaction, one may well question whether a class rule by the Labor stratum would be any nearer absolute good than class rule by the Capital stratum. Perhaps the reason why the Communists are striving for such a change, however, is that their attitude is essentially a denial of absolute good. Good, for them, is relative. It is not a good in which all shall share, but a good in which, as now, one class seems to have a priority of enjoyment. To the Communists, the recognition of any moral responsibility is to weaken their cause; is, in fact, to deliver themselves, in part, to the capitalistic enemy. Yet this is only because they assume moral valuation of action to be a capitalistic valuation. That is to say, they conceive moral standards as inextricably involved with the defense of wealth and property rights; therefore good as relative, inhering in the possession of property and wealth.

World betterment is not likely to come out of such conceptions. Idealism is the secret of the world's slow but constant movement toward a better status for all members of the great human family. And idealism involves that morality which is not a possession of capitalism only, which subserves not alone the interests of the people of wealth and property, but which prescribes the same standards for rich and poor, as a means to those right relationships whereof the good is absolute and not relative, and therefore appreciable by all, irrespective of material wealth or worldly possessions. Those forces that would teach the world to believe that good is relative offer, after all, no prospect better than a world perpetually at war, a world of individuals or factions forever clutching, grasping, striving, one with another. Only by fostering the conception of good as absolute has the world been led to its present abhorrence of war. Only by perpetuating that conception can a prospect be kept open toward a new human brotherhood, a world of free individuals dwelling in harmonious relationships and enjoying together the fruits of peace.

The Rockefeller Foundation

EACH year the Rockefeller Foundation gives some \$10,000,000, more or less, for medical work of one kind or another. The purpose of the foundation, as stated on all its stationery, is "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world." Its activities have extended from the development of medical schools in Peking and Shanghai to public health education in Brazil. Evidently its own definition of "the well-being of mankind" must be based on partly physical and partly psychological considerations exclusively. At any rate, its whole system is one of material research and propaganda.

Its president, George E. Vincent, is a noted sociologist, long famous for his flow of language like the stream of bullets from a machine-gun. Thus in mentioning the advertising work for the various war drives, he declared recently that "by infectious slogans, adhesive shibboleths, vivid posters, and 'four-minute' hypnosis, certain motor ideas were fixed and held in millions of minds until action was secured." Then, just as interestingly, he continued a little later in the same article: "The experience of various state boards and voluntary societies in this country; the public health campaigns of the Red Cross and the International Health Board in France have proved that vivid and picturesque publicity, verbal and visual, accomplishes valuable results. Shall work of this sort be left to independent advertising experts and popularizers, or shall universities recognize the art of applied mass-psychology, and consciously train men and women to organize and administer campaigns of popular education in preventive medicine? One can imagine complete collections of posters and other materials, prize competitions for new devices and propagandist literature, training in extempore speaking on various phases of public health—all conducted under the auspices of a school of public health."

To the average person, who does not understand the methods which have been practiced upon him, such state-

ments are rather startling. It is hardly to be supposed that Dr. Vincent does not know that the very word "hypnosis" means "artificially produced sleep." In other words, one of the methods of public health education, for which the Rockefeller Foundation is willing to spend so much money throughout the world, is a putting of the whole general public to sleep for the time being, until action on the part of the millions is secured in conformity with the theories of certain medical specialists. In the light of this, it would seem that the public's only defense is to keep awake, not only for any four minutes that it may encounter, but every moment of every day. Right advertising cannot be based on any mere supposition of mob psychology. Rather must it be a turning of attention to what is demonstrably true, both in principle and in practice.

Seeming results are not the only test of rightness. For years what was called German efficiency was held up constantly for the admiration of the world. And yet, in the last analysis, all that materialism was proved to have no eternal effectiveness. The tree must, indeed, be known by its fruits. But this knowing requires an understanding of the tree itself, as well as of any apparent products. Not seeing effects alone, but the very essence of actual cause must be comprehended. Unfortunately the cause of living is a subject with which all the costly research of the Rockefeller Foundation has been quite unable to deal.

Such a foundation, therefore, chartered by the Congress of the United States, is certainly not an unmixed blessing for the world. Congress, as a matter of fact, retains the right to control the course of the whole enterprise, when public policy so demands. Public opinion needs to be thoroughly awakened, not put to sleep, to the aims of such an enormous medical undertaking. Nothing less than the complete control of every slightest activity of every man, woman, and child would satisfy whatever aims at human domination. In this connection it is interesting to perceive, however, that the statement of ultimate aims, apparently outside the range of imminent realization, is one way in which propaganda would try to reconcile the public to lesser steps toward the complete fulfillment. Surely the alertly reasoning people of today are in no mood to take their medicine and say nothing, even when it is administered by such a huge benefactor as the Rockefeller Foundation.

Light Signs and the Thames

IN odd corners of London, perhaps in the quaint little passages to be found between Paternoster Row and Newgate Street, there may still remain, to mark the home of some trade or industry of other days, small sculptured signs, let into the wall above the door. These inconspicuous mural tablets form one of the few links with the time when the cookshops of Eastcheap maintained a flourishing business beneath their modest trade signs, and when "Pie Corner" bore the legend to which it owed its well-known name. Such were the devices by which merchants of those days were content to draw custom to their doors.

Since then, advertising enterprise has grown. The extent of its development might have been seen in the days before the war by leaving the narrow passages, with their signs snuggling in the facades, stepping across to the Thames Embankment, and looking out over the vast expanse of the river, and the noisy thoroughfares of Lambeth and Southwark on the opposite bank. There, after nightfall, ranged on the waterfront as far as the eye could see, were London's modern business signs; a great phalanx of illuminated monuments. They claimed attention, not from a street or a square, but from all the myriads of busy people moving within the environs of the waterway. Brunnhilde on her mountain fastness was not more completely hemmed in by Loge's fire than was the Thames at London by these sky signs that stood out as if the pyrotechnics of a line of Crystal Palaces were spluttering out their incandescent messages to the populace. They flashed and flashed the sterling qualities of pickles, pianolas, soap, and who knows what, as persistently as the "Mad Hatter" reiterated his "best butter." One might well be excused for wondering sometimes whether modern London revealed her real essence in those mighty words, shining in the darkness and monopolizing the whole horizon. But there are those who have not been complacent under such evidence of commercial enterprise. For some time before the war brought Cimmerian darkness over the towers, minarets, and housetops of the Thames, as a protection against air raids, and fuel shortage placed a restraining hand upon every form of light sign, there was much concern expressed over these grandiose and ingenious schemes of advertising. Some said that the silent dignity of the great waterway after nightfall, and its rare beauty, should not be turned over to the exclusive material benefit of the makers of pickles, pianolas, soap, and the rest. And now that economic conditions are becoming easier, they have determined to press their views to prevent, if possible, the wholesale reappearance of these bold intruders.

But light signs are not the most tangible things to control; at least in London, with its many controlling bodies. And though the governing councils of the Strand boroughs and the City of Westminster may have been quite effective in legislating for the mural signs of pie shops and the like within their jurisdiction, they could hardly be expected to suppress the barrage of "set-pieces" flashing across from Lambeth and Southwark, neither could the Lambeth and Southwark people presume to interfere with a similar exhibition, set up for their benefit on the opposite side. Hence the voluntary guardians of the landscape features of the Thames, who had been largely instrumental in securing the passage of the Advertisement Regulations Act empowering local authorities to prohibit advertisements that impair the natural beauty of the landscape, or the amenities of pleasure promenades and public parks, have found that their bolt has fallen far short of its mark.

However, the affair is not ended at that, for it is the purpose of the London County Council to gain authority from Parliament over all the British capital in

such matters. That granted, it will then be in the power of one representative body to determine the relative merits of landscape and light signs, and to use to good effect its wider authority in limiting the encroachments of the latter form of advertising upon the city's fairest places.

Notes and Comments

JUST as the "jazz" epidemic seems to be subsiding somewhat, one of the staid old literary fortnightly of America suddenly breaks forth with an acute attack of it in its January number. With the passing of liquor, however, "jazz" will soon be on the wane, when people cease looking around for mere substitutes, and begin to consider with genuine animation what is essential. Meanwhile the reading public will not doubt for an instant the statement about one of the contributors to this "jazz" number, that he has not previously published in any of the regular periodicals.

A NEW record has been made for the amount of money paid for a single book. Not long ago newspaper readers, remote from the personal experience of signing a check equivalent to a small fortune for a single volume, marvelled at the sum of \$56,400 paid for a single illuminated manuscript, the "Hours of Jeanne of Navarre"; but the record was quite a bit distanced the other day, in London, when a book sold at auction for approximately £15,000. The book, which now comes to the United States in the ownership of Mr. Huntington of New York, might, however, be described as a "three-in-one" treasure for the collector. It contains three small volumes together. One is the only existing copy of a certain edition of one of Shakespeare's poems; the second is a copy of "The Passionate Pilgrim," of which there are but three known specimens, and the third is a scarce work, the "Epigrams and Eligies" of Davies and Marlowe. All together they make a book that might be carried about in a coat pocket, if one can imagine the happy owner carrying such a book in that care-free manner.

THE news of an excellent orange crop this year calls attention again to the fact that as yet orange juice has not been successfully bottled for widespread distribution. Here, then, is a field for persistent investigation. Surely some way should be evolved for adding this product to the grocery shelves alongside of the grape juice, the apple juice, the pineapple juice, and the loganberry juice that are already arrayed there. The bottling of orange juice would aid in spreading the marketing of this crop more evenly throughout the year and throughout the world.

IN THE course of time American audiences will probably have an opportunity of enjoying a performance of "Glaucus," the poetic tragedy that has made a success in the Italian theater sufficient to reach across the ocean and make the new Italian playwright, Ercol Luigi Morselli, a subject of conversation among Americans interested in the art of drama. Critics in Italy held that Morselli brings a finer genius to the theater than either d'Annunzio or Benelli, author of "La Beffa," which Americans know as "The Jest." America, however, will probably have the opportunity of reading "Glaucus" before seeing the play; and Morselli himself, unlike many dramatists, believes that plays should be printed and read without waiting for the event of production. His own interesting point of view, publicly stated, is that if a play is worth printing it should be printed irrespective of performance; and if it is not worth printing it should neither be printed nor acted.

A STUDY of the nomenclature of towns, cities, lakes, and rivers in any American state, such as a writer recently made for Maine, would probably show in much the same way the history of the state. Indian names survive; later names are brought in by the settlers and perpetuate the towns from which they came; other names are decided upon in honor of this person or that, who comes to prominence in the growth of the state or in the nation of which the state is a part. One wonders, however, if the lakes and ponds of Maine could not make justifiable claim to presenting more long-drawn-out Indian names than those of any other part of the Union; at any rate, a list that includes a considerable number, of which Mooselumeguntic, Sysladobis, Cobosseecontee, Chimequassimbamtaconk, Molechunkamunk, Pennesseewassee, and Wolekenabacook may be quoted as samples, is a reminder that the aboriginal inhabitants led a leisurely life.

ONE might find material for an interesting bit of research in international furniture. The United States, for example, as appears from a recent official report, is likely to sell more and more chairs and other wooden household furniture to the people of Argentina, who before the war tended largely to conduct their home life with furniture made in Austria. But England, on the other hand, is likely to hold her own as the maker of more brass and iron beds for Argentines than any other nation. As the Argentine householder has increased his bank account and standard of living he has, in the past, gone chiefly to Europe for the better-grade furniture suited to his improved status. Whoever started out to study internationalism in furniture would probably find his material all over the world, and in many seemingly unlikely places.

WHEN one looks in the morning paper and sees the portrait of a comely young Filipino lady and reads that she is attending the Illinois State University and is the daughter of Mr. Aguinaldo, it gives food for thought. It makes one think of the days when the anti-imperialist was daring all the world "these boots displace," when the Krag-Jorgenson was thought a very fair rifle, when, blinking and almost gasping, the United States found herself a world power among the curious, half-friendly veterans, and the Filipino fell out of the friar's frying-pan into his own. And Miss Aguinaldo is attending the Illinois State University at Urbana, where Americans must wish her much success, happiness, and profit. It is better to teach than to throttle.